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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- June 1982

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19 October 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1321

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- JUNE 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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AZERBAIJAN SSR

Economics

TELEPHONE PROBLEMS IN KIROVABAD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 June 1982 p 4 carries a 1,850-word article by A. Isayev which describes the poor state of the telephone system in Kirovabad, the second largest city in Azerbaijan. "There are 4 telephones for every 100 people." Demand is high: "More than 15,000 people want telephones. Thousands have waited their turn for close to 20 years. We examined books and documents and were unable to find any precise system." There are numerous technical and construction problems involving every aspect of the system, primarily involving the installation of automatic telephone stations. As for the telephone book, "it was put together 13 years ago."

ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN 'FOOD PROGRAM'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 8 June 1982 p 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of animal husbandry in achieving the USSR Food Program. Due to successful work in the past "28 percent of the general production of republic agriculture falls to animal husbandry." Two problems are of party concern: "A number of party organizations often neglect to solve important problems related to animal husbandry on time," and a shortage of skilled cadres persists in some rayons.

RESULTS OF CATTLE BREEDING RESEARCH DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 8 June 1982 p 2 carries a 1,650-word article by R. Huseynov, director of the Beef Cattle and Meat Production Laboratory of the F. Melikov Azerbaijan Scientific Research Animal Husbandry Institute. Under the USSR Food Program "it is considered that meat production must reach an average of 150,000 tons a year in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 180,000-185,000 tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan." To this end stress has been placed on the breeding of hybrids, of which the most successful thus far has been the crossbreeding of Aberdeen Angus and Zebus (from Cuba). Other cattle species now being tested are Charolais from France and Holloways from Scotland. The author notes that "the time has come to create scientific support points in the Nakhchivan ASSR, in the rayons of Gedebe, Dashkesen and Shamkhor, and in the Karabag zone in order to improve scientific research conducted for the economy with regard to beef cattle."

CATTLE BREEDING PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 June 1982 p 3 carries a 1,900-word article by J. Aliyev, chairman of the AzSSR Food Complex Program Commission and academic secretary of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences biology section, and M. Musayev, director of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Zoology Institute, on current problems in breeding, adapting and hybridizing various types of cattle and other animals (pigs, fowl, buffalo) to the Azerbaijan ecosystem. Noting that "experience shows that different breeds of cattle cannot adjust equally to local conditions" the article notes the "necessity has emerged to do comparative research on the persistence of a number of parasite diseases (helminthiosis, piroplasmitosis, coxioidosis and ectoparasites)." On buffalo raising, "attention given buffalo breeding in the republic should not weaken. It is not by chance that recent scientific research has concentrated on improving local buffalo by hybridizing them with the Murrak buffalo brought from India and improving their productivity."

TEA PRODUCTION TO BE STEPPED UP

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 June 1982 p 2 carries a 2,100-word article by F. Guliyev, director of the Lankaran branch of the Azerbaijan Garden and Subtropical Plant Scientific Research Institute, which discusses efforts to heighten tea production in the Lankaran-Astara and the Zagatala-Balaken zones. He says "now tea production in the republic is on a positive and dynamic road." Noting that "one of the factors is the logical application of mineral and organic manures," he adds that "for whatever reason this important agrotechnical application has been ignored." The objective is to reach 560 tons of tea leaves by 1985 and 740-750 tons by 1990.

STRESS PUT ON RIVER, SEA SHIPPING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 29 June 1982 p 2 carries a 400-word dispatch on recent changes in Azerbaijani shipping. "In recent years there have been some basic changes in Caspian Sea shipping. Only in the last 5-year plan one out of three ships in the Caspian Shipping Fleet has been replaced. Old ships have been replaced by oil tankers and freighters, gigantic ferries and new sea-river ships." It is added that "in the successful implementation of the 'Food Program' water transport workers are playing an important role. The shipping collective is paying special attention to transporting agricultural produce on time and well."

Social and Cultural Affairs

PLAN PUT FORTH TO SAVE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 11 June 1982 p 5 carries a 1,500-word article by Sabir Afandiyev, chief scientific worker of the Sheki group of the archeology and ethnography section of the AzSSR Institute of History, in which he suggests ways to counteract the destruction of historical monuments. He notes that "in neighboring Georgia there is an Institute of Archeology and Ethnography in the Academy of Sciences. The time has come to

create a similar institute here in Azerbaijan." The reason is that workers in this field "are subordinate to different organizations and there is no precise plan of action among them." He also demands stronger enforcement of state laws against the violation of monuments and artifacts.

ALCOHOLISM ATTACKED BY SUPREME COURT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 12 June 1982 p 3 carries a 1,300-word article by Jabir Karimov, member of the AzSSR Supreme Court, on the criminal consequences of alcoholism. "As a result of court statistics and sociological research it has been established that 68 percent of hooliganistic actions occurring in 1981 were committed by drunks." A number of examples are given.

International

'ONE AZERBAIJAN, ONE LITERATURE' LINKING NORTH, SOUTH ENUNCIATED AGAIN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 4 June 1982 pp 4-5 carries a 9,000-word account of an Azerbaijan Writers Union meeting held at the Natevan Club connected with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union and "internationalism" at which 13 writers, poets and critics spoke. Six of the speakers devoted time to relations with southern Azerbaijan (Ismayyl Shykhly, first secretary of the Writers Union ispolkom; Suleyman Rustam; Bayram Bayramov; Sabir Rustamkhanly, chief editor of the "Yazyjy" press; Sabir Amirov; and Nariman Hasanzade, chief editor of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT). The general tone was set by a remark of the poet Suleyman Rustam: "The discussions going on in the pages of our press about our One Azerbaijan and One Literature are an extremely joyous event!" The meeting was chaired by Mirza Ibrahimov.

AFGHANI LITERARY JOURNAL PUBLISHES AZERBAIJANI POET

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 June 1982 p 4 carries a 150-word Azerinform dispatch on a recent translation of a poem by Nabi Khazri [chairman of the AzSSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations Abroad] into Persian. The translation appeared in JUNDUZ (Kabul). As noted in the dispatch "one of the writers for this mass distribution periodical is the literary historian Dr. Abhar" who wrote an essay on the poet's work.

AFGHANI DELEGATION IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 25 June 1982 p 7 carries a 900-word dispatch on the arrival of an Afghani writers' delegation in Baku. Mirza Ibrahimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Writers Union Presidium, said in his opening speech that "classical and modern writers of Afghanistan have been translated into Azeri, and the subject of Afghanistan holds a worthy place in writings of our literary specialists." Later the meeting was addressed by the chief of the delegation Abdulla Naibi, who is also director of the cultural section of the communication and training sector of the CC ADR. Subsequently, the five members of the delegation were interviewed under the

rubric: "I Have an Oath: Struggle." Interviewed were Naibi, who is also a Dari poet; Mujaver Ahmad Ziyar, a Pushtu poet; Ruf'at Huseyni, a literary critic possibly of Turkic origin; Sarvar Humayun, a writer familiar with classical Azerbaijani literature but of unknown ethnic origin; and A'zam Rahnuyard Zaryab, a writer of unknown ethnic origin.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

KAZAKH COMMENTATOR ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on page 30 a 1,200-word article by A. Aghybaev titled "The Rights of Soviet Women." The article is published under the regular rubric "Legal Consultation."

A humanitarian goal of a refined socialist society is the elimination of spiritual and other dependencies of women and all inequalities between the sexes and the achievement, in the strictest sense, of their liberation. In human history only the victory of the socialist revolution has led to the equality of women and men.

Lenin raised the question of equal rights during the earliest days of the revolutionary struggle. Since then the CP and Soviet regime have worked constantly to achieve equal rights for women as witnessed by the USSR Constitution which established equal rights for men and women and guarantees women equal access to education, to preparation for a profession, to equal pay and promotional opportunities and equal access to services. In addition the state also grants special assistance to mothers with large families, pregnant women and working mothers. Child care, for example, is provided to allow mothers to exercise their rights.

Aghybaev reviews Soviet labor law as it relates to women and the new family laws now going into effect based on the provisions of the September 1981 CC CPSU Plenum resolution "On Measures To Refine State Assistance to Families With Children." He notes that Soviet law guarantees equal rights and requires equal obligations from men in child raising.

EDITORIAL OBSERVES KAZAKH ANNEXATION ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 June 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,700-word boldface editorial titled "From the Depths of Despair to the Height of Achievement." The 250th anniversary of the voluntary annexation of the Kazakhs to Russia is being celebrated in Alma-Ata as a great festival of the friendship and solidarity of the Russian and Kazakh peoples. The editorial evaluates the annexation as a turning point in Kazakh history, a major historical event that marked a change for the better and traces the impact of the annexation over the last 250 years. The editorial stresses the

importance of the connection with a more developed Russia for Kazakh progress and notes the October Socialist Revolution as marking the victory of the Kazakh struggle for national liberation.

The editorial lists Kazakh achievements due to the association with Russia. Among them are a national income of 20 billion rubles for the KaSSR in 1981, a national budget that devotes one-third of its expenditures to social and cultural needs, a massive housing program, a figure of 3.3 doctors per 1,000 population and 176 students and high levels of scientific and cultural development.

Economics

MANGHYSHLAK OIL PRODUCTION HINDERED BY ELECTRICITY, WATER SHORTAGES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,600-word article with a special color insert by B. Zhienghaliev on current development and problems at Zhangaozen on the Manghyshlak Peninsula. The article is published under the rubric "At the Manghyshlak Territorial Production Complex" and is the second of two articles by Zhienghaliev on peninsula development.

Zhienghaliev describes oil production at the Zhangaozen fields in the Manghyshlak Peninsula. During 1981 some 230 wells were sunk, and 21 old wells were put back into production, resulting in a 15,000-ton overfulfillment of production plans. The average well is 1,200-1,300 meters deep and takes 12-13 days to drill. The only slowdown in the pace of drilling comes when deliveries of drill assemblies are late. KaSSR oil production is expected to rise to 23 million tons in 1985. Of the 18 million tons from Manghyshlakskaia Oblast, most will come from Zhangaozen.

Production at the fields, however, is by no means problem free. Most critical is the shortage of electrical energy and fresh water (only 23,000 cubic meters is being supplied daily instead of 37,000 cubic meters required). Also in short supply are fresh vegetables and other foods. Vegetables are now being grown locally to help overcome the problem.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET COMMITTEES DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 16 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word editorial summarizing work recently concluded by various standing committees of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet. The three committees meeting on 10 June were the Health Protection and Social Security Committee, the Committee for Environmental Protection and Proper Use of Natural Resources and the Committee for Construction and Construction Materials. The Health Protection and Social Security Committee heard reports on industrial health at the "Karagandaugol" Production Union, an industry where there has apparently been some concern in the past. The Committee for Environmental Protection and Proper Use of Natural Resources grilled T.M. Alzahanov, head of the all-union "Soyuzfosfor" Production Union and criticized failure of the

union to meet its environmental protection goals and inability of local soviets and other authorities to exert effective supervision of the union in environmental areas. The discussion ended with the committee assigning specific environmental tasks to "Soyuzfosfor" and naming organizations and agencies responsible for ensuring compliance. The Committee for Construction and Construction Materials also met to consider the successes and failures of the Kazakh Construction Industry.

SUBTERRANEAN WATER USE IN TALDY-KURGANSKAYA OBLAST REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 1,600-word article by Feofan Shestakov and Gennadiy Oshlakov, senior research workers at the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Hydrogeological and Hydrophysical Institute, on the current state of subterranean water use in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast and other parts of the KaSSR and plans for the future. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Shape of the Future."

There are many areas that have good soil but lack water and without water there is no agriculture, no matter how fertile the soil.

Shestakov and Oshlakov look at what has been achieved using subterranean waters with special reference to Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. In a kolkhoz by kolkhoz survey, they stress the special characteristics of local needs and local use patterns in each case, underscoring the need for careful hydrogeological and hydrophysical planning. The authors discuss the "fregat" artesian well installation in particular with specific figures provided to show what the costs and benefits have been in various cases. Currently some 2,000 hectares are being irrigated using subterranean waters in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, mostly in Skysyskiy and Sarysyskiy Rayons. Current use, however, involves only 2 percent of available subterranean waters and great gains could be achieved from a planned broader use of subterranean waters in the oblast and in other parts of the KaSSR. Planning of subterranean water use is by the "Kazgiprovodkhoz" Institute which has a branch in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast.

KARAGANDA IS MORE THAN A COAL CENTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on pages 21-23 a 2,600-word article by Y. Burkitov detailing the past and present of Karaganda. Burkitov stresses the importance of Karaganda as much more than a coal-producing center (48.32 million tons delivered in 1981) and notes the establishment of other industries (iron, coke, consumer goods, etc.) on a broad basis during and since World War II as the city grew from a few hundred thousand to nearly 1 million today. Along with the new industries, moreover, has come service establishments, schools and research institutes making Karaganda a center of culture as well as of industry. All these developments have led to a virtual renewal of the city in the last 20-30 years. This process is continuing.

Burkitov places special emphasis in his discussion on the role of the new, satellite cities located about Karaganda in the changes taking place. Included among these cities is the iron-producing center of Termirtay and Abay

City which includes the Karaganda State Rayon Electrical Station No 2, the largest thermo-electrical facility in the KaSSR. Food production has also developed energetically in the oblast. Still further advances in this area will result from the completion of the Ertis-Karaganda Canal and associated projects.

KAZAKH PLANNING CHAIRMAN CITES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AS KEY TO DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 3-8 a 2,600-word article by T. Mukhamed-Rakimov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the KaSSR State Planning Committee, on on-going and planned capital construction in Kazakhstan. The article is published under the regular rubric "Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU."

Kazakhstan is one of the richest and most productive regions in the Soviet Union and is the very symbol of post-revolutionary success in eliminating any differences between metropolitan and outlying areas. The KaSSR now ranks third in the Soviet Union in GNP and in national income and fourth in fuel production. The republic is now the focus of a major program of capital construction to strengthen and renovate Kazakh production potential, with 40 billion rubles of investment planned. Future economic growth in the republic will be determined by how successfully this program is accomplished.

Mukhamed-Rakhimov discusses the current state of KaSSR capital construction in detail and analyzes investment for the Kazakh fuel, energy, chemical, petrochemical, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machinery assembly and agro-industries and for the consumer goods and social production sectors. In his survey, he emphasizes the need to renovate and update existing production potential as the most efficient means for gaining a substantial return on capital construction investment. He calls for a rate of national growth to exceed the rate of increase of capital investment and cautions against any great dispersal of effort. Capital construction investment must be concentrated upon the major KaSSR industrial sectors that are most likely to yield a quick and substantial return for the investment. Moreover, capital construction projects based upon existing facilities come on line quicker and with less disruption. In this regard one goal of the current 5-year plan is a major reduction of the amount of uncompleted construction.

In his detailed survey, Mukhamed-Rakhimov shows the great immediate impact of current projects. Completion of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1, for example, will provide generating capacity exceeding demand for the first time in the KaSSR while completion of the new Chimkent Oil Refinery will eliminate the need to import petroleum products from the RSFSR. Among problems discussed by Mukhamed-Rakhimov is the fact that there is a serious imbalance at present between phosphorous-processing capacity and ore production, making new processing plants a current area of capital construction emphasis.

EKIBASTUZ WORKERS TO COMPLETE ADDITIONAL ENERGY BLOCS IN 1982

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 25-30 a 2,400-word article by G. Nikiforov, first secretary of the Ekibastuz City Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on the current state of Ekibastuz energy development and plans for the future. The article is published in note of the 250th anniversary of the voluntary submission of the Kazakhs to Russia.

Amazing riches found at Ekibastuz are some 14 billion tons of excellent coal lying in 180-meter thick layers just below the surface. Some 2 billion more can be found at the nearby Maykubensk fields. This coal is now being put to use to provide energy to the industries of Kazakhstan, the RSFSR and the Ukraine. Current plans call for the creation of an enormous Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex based upon five great thermoelectrical stations each of 4 million kilowatts capacity and a coal production of 170 million tons a year by 1990. In association, two great transmission lines, a 1,500 kilowatt AC Ekibastuz-Tsentr Line, which will transmit 96 million kilowatt hours annually to points in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Siberia and the Urals, and a 1,150 kilowatt DC Ekibastuz-Urals Line, will be built. Some 7.8 billion rubles more are to be spent in the future to bring these projects to fruition.

Four energy blocs are now operational at Ekibastuz as part of State Rayon Electrical Station No 1, the first stage of Ekibastuz energy development. Each has a capacity of 500 megawatts and eventually 37 will be built. Blocs No 5, 6 and 7 are to be brought on line this year. Construction has also begun in Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 2 along with associated transport and mining facilities. To meet the needs of the new generating plants the "Vostochnyy" Coal Cut is being developed up to a capacity of 30 million tons of coal a year and the capacity of the "Severnyy" Cut will be increased from 22 to 35 million tons through reconstruction. The new "Maykubenskyy" Mines will have a capacity of 20 million tons a year. Based upon this new coal output capacity power generated at Ekibastuz will rise to 40 billion kilowatts a year by the end of the present 5-year plan.

Nikiforov also reviews the development of the Ekibastuz workers settlement which now has a population of 94,000 and the great efforts now underway to provide living and other facilities for Ekibastuz workers and their families. Among problem areas is proper coordination of the work of the many government agencies having a role in Ekibastuz development.

SUBTERRANEAN WATERS IMPORTANT FOR ARID KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on page 30 a 1,100-word article by Professor Zhurimbek Sydyqov, corresponding member of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences and doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences, on the vital importance of subterranean waters for Kazakh development. The article is published under the regular rubric "Twelve Months of the Year."

There is little surface water in Kazakhstan and what does exist is poorly distributed. Moreover, there is also the problem of highly variable availability of surface water due to changing climatic conditions. Subterranean waters, on the other hand, are abundant and widely distributed under two-thirds of KaSSR territories. They are not, moreover, adversely affected by climatic fluctuations and are readily available for use. Thus cities, gardens, pastures, etc., can be established in dry areas based upon subterranean waters.

According to current estimates there are 7-7.5 trillion cubic meters of subterranean waters under the territories of the KaSSR, especially in the southern oblasts, with 42-45 billion cubic meters added each year. Around 50 million cubic meters could be used in the KaSSR economy each year. At present, however, only 4 billion of the 35 billion cubic meters of water used in the Kazakh people's economy each year are from subterranean sources, thus the great potentiality of subterranean waters for future development. It is now planned that subterranean waters will provide 50 percent of water used in the future in the republic and that many new cities, industries, irrigated fields and pastures will be brought into being based upon such water. Plans call for a three-fold increase in the use of subterranean waters in the KaSSR by 1990 and a five- to six-fold increase by the year 2000.

HIGHLY EFFICIENT MINING NEEDED TO SUPPORT NEW EKIBASTUZ POWER STATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 33-35 a 900-word article by Ekibastuz "Tsentral'nyy" Cut Excavator G. Dordyuok on current efforts to enhance the efficiency of Ekibastuz mining to meet the needs of the five power stations now being constructed at Pavlodar and in the Balkash region. Dordyuok describes the stations, each of which will generate 4 million kilowatts, and the power transmission system now being installed to relay their power and outlines future coal requirements. When the stations come on line each will consume 2,300 tons of coal an hour, 60 million tons a year for all five.

To meet these new demands Ekibastuz coal production must be totally mechanized. As an example of what will be necessary Dordyuok notes the use of conveyor belts rather than the traditional mine trains to move coal in the new 20 million ton a year capacity "Vostochnyy" cut which will continue the "Bogatyr," cut and eventually link up with the "Tsentral'nyy" pits. The "Bogatyr" pit, Dordyuok boasts, will soon deliver its 800 millionth ton of coal.

KAZAKH CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY WILL PLAY KEY ROLE IN RAISING RURAL LIVING STANDARDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 2-3 and 7 a 2,000-word article by KaSSR Minister of Rural Construction K.N. Musin on the current state of Kazakh rural construction. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts, Actions, Plans."

Great successes are being achieved in the area of Kazakh rural construction during this, the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Despite difficulties in some areas, plans are being met and even overfulfilled. Some 470,000 square meters of residential housing, for example, along with schools with a capacity

of 48,000 places and kindergarten for 5,500, not to mention many production facilities, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, have recently been put into use.

Musin emphasizes the key role that rural constructors are playing in raising material living standards in rural areas since cultural, consumer and other services are largely a factor of facilities availability. He stresses the need, however, to pay close heed to environment, local construction possibilities and plans for the future in creating the best possible conditions for rural workers to work and live in to ensure their happiness and enhanced productivity.

Among new methods being employed by Kazakh rural constructors are prefabricated unit installation and use of lighter materials (e.g. use of "kezamzit" porous clay filler in concrete) to overcome transportation difficulties in remote areas. Musin calls for more rural construction combines to improve local construction efforts further and better accord with local peculiarities and difficulties of rural construction. Throughout the article Musin emphasizes the special concern of his ministry for construction projects in remote, hard-to-reach areas that need them the most.

KAZAKH FUTURIST LOOKS AT YEAR 2000

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 169-187 a 9,500-word article by Kamal Smaylov on what he sees for the world, the Soviet Union and Kazakhstan in the year 2000. The article is published under the regular rubric "Feature Articles and Essays."

The future, Smaylov stresses, will be shaped by how successful man is in solving seven key problems: 1) supply of adequate quantities of nutritious food; 2) meeting energy needs; 3) proper and efficient use of natural resources; 4) protection of the environment; 5) the peaceful exploitation of space and the ocean bottom; 6) elimination of serious disease; and 7) prevention of nuclear war. None of these problems, he underscores, can be solved by one nation alone but will require full international cooperation.

Turning to Kazakhstan now and in the future, Smaylov reviews the republic's mineral and energy resources in terms of present and potential future development and looks at key environmental problems, above all regional water shortage, as limiting factors. Among republic mineral resources coal, Smaylov makes clear, has the greatest potential for future planning, not only as a direct source of energy but also as the basis for syn-fuel, chemical and other industries. In this connection Smaylov notes the enormous new basin, one and one-half times greater than Ekibastuz deposits, now being developed in the Torgay. The high paraffin oil of the Manghyshlak Peninsula is also an important resource for republic development.

The world's and the KaSSR's long-term energy future, however, lies not in coal or oil but in the atom since mineral energy resources are limited in quantity and there is the added problem of atmospheric overheating due to the waste products of fossil fuel burning. In this regard the Shevchenko Fast-Neutron Breeder Reactor shows the path that must be traveled since this type of reactor produces more nuclear fuel than it consumes and supplies abundant energy as well.

For the environment the key Kazakh issues are improved use of diminishing rare mineral resources and the dominant problem of water supply. In the former area, Smaylov calls for large-scale reuse of slags, processed ore heaps and other mining and ore processing wastes to increase outputs of lead, zinc, copper and other minerals to meet growing needs. There is more metal in accumulated slags, he notes, than is currently being produced from fresh ores (new electrothermal filtration of ores promises a radical improvement in this area). With regard to the Kazakh water problem Smaylov describes in detail the Siberian Rivers Project, the environmental concerns that it is intended to meet and the rich potential gains from the completion of the project. In the course of the overall discussion of Kazakhstan's water problem, he said that the Aral is not the only Central Asian Sea in danger of drying up. The Caspian is now also in danger due to the reduced flow of the Volga. A major river rerouting project is planned as a long-term answer.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURAL INEFFICIENCY IN LIGHT OF MAY PARTY PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 June 1982 carries on pages 3 and 14 a 3,200-word article by Kamal Smaylov on inefficiency in Soviet agriculture in the light of changes in the Soviet Food Program approved at the May plenum of the CC CPSU. The article is published under the rubric "The Words of a Writer, a Source of Riches."

The starving of the world can be helped. When the Soviet Union seeks to increase grain production it is not just for its own gain alone. The USSR has rich agricultural lands. It includes one-sixth of the world's arable land, one-third of its forests, and one-fourth of fresh water resources. Among the richest agricultural nations, the Soviet Union produces 205-210 million of the 1,200-1,500 million tons of grain produced in the world each year. It also has large numbers of livestock, 150 million of the world's 1 billion sheep, 95 million of the world's 1.2 billion cattle and 30 million milch cows.

Unfortunately, however, the 205-210 million tons of grain produced by the Soviet Union is inadequate to feed her people. Nearly half of the 100 million tons of grain used to feed livestock must be imported.

In the Soviet Union one farmer feeds 11 urban dwellers while in the United States the figure is 10 times higher. While Soviet and American figures are not strictly comparable due to the many nonfarm employees assisting the American farmer who has help in his farming from several sides, a substantial difference in productivity remains. Why? Smaylov asks.

To answer this question Smaylov looks at the different geographical conditions under which Soviet and American farming takes place noting the position of much Soviet farm land in areas of harsh, continental climate. Ultimately, however, he is forced to admit that the great inefficiency of Soviet agriculture compared to American is the real reason. A key statistic expressive of the nature of the problem is the fact that only 60-70 percent of Soviet agricultural production actually reaches consumers. The rest rots in the fields, in barns and storehouses, in transit or on the shelves or is otherwise wasted.

A reflection of this problem is the fact that while meat production has grown by 59 percent in the last 15 years, the use of meat products has grown by only 41 percent. For milk products the figures are 43 and 30 percent respectively. If, Smaylov concludes, the agricultural production being wasted were utilized, there would be more than enough food to meet Soviet needs. Thus, he notes, changes proposed at the May plenum of the CC CPSU include a new emphasis on managing Soviet food production as a totality, from the fields and pens to the tables of consumers.

KAZAKH PLENUM CALLS FOR MILLET PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on pages 148-155 a 2,300-word article by Bekniyaz Shertaev on the potentialities of traditional Kazakh millet for increasing food grain and fodder yields. Millet was long considered a source of wealth by the Kazakh. It has been grown in Kazakhstan since the 4th century. It is, moreover, a crop closely associated with Kazakh cultural development as the major food grain of the Kazakhs in times past.

Although millet yields dropped during and after World War II with cultivated acreage falling from 8,900 hectares in 1940 to only 200 in 1961, the trend has now been reversed with increased attention to all groat crops, since the March 1965 and May 1966 party plenums. For example, rice cultivation has grown 5.6 times in the republic with this crop now accounting for much of the recent rapid growth of grain production in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. Widespread millet cultivation has also become the case once again since these plenums, although gains have been less than with rice cultivation.

Shertaev reviews in detail the past history of KaSSR millet cultivation, analyzes the reasons for the past decline of the crop and summarizes the great adaptability and productiveness of millet under Kazakh conditions. He also stresses its high food value both as food grain and as a fodder. He includes statements by past millet cultivators summarizing their experiences and raises the possibility of double cropping of millet in many areas.

The 26th Party Congress called for an average annual production of 238-243 million tons of grain by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan with 32-34 million tons a year grown in the KaSSR. To achieve these goals, minor grains such as millet must be developed further and accordingly the May 1982 CC CPSU Plenum issued a resolution "On Intensification of Production and Procurement of Buckwheat, Millet, Legumes and Maize." This resolution makes special note of the many deficiencies in the production of buckwheat and millet, in particular. However, Shertaev continues, what has been achieved with rice, a crop that is far more difficult to grow than millet, for example, shows the great potentiality of the crop for the future.

Smaylov also discusses other aspects of the May plenum decisions including a 1 January increase in commodity prices, management reorganization that will concentrate agrotechnical and agrochemical services at the rayon level and facilitations to keep cadres on the job in backward areas. He also looks at other areas of agricultural inefficiency such as overreliance upon cultivars and cultigens of low productivity (e.g. the Saratovskaya-29 cultivar of wheat

which has proven incapable of responding to good years with higher yields) or poor characteristics, water shortage and inadequate agrostatistics. Soviet agrostatistics currently emphasize the field production of crops and fail to provide breakdowns for other stages of production and processing. What is important, Smaylov complains, is not the number of sugar beets harvested but the amount of sugar produced from them.

GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL ECONOMICAL SOLUTION TO REGIONAL WATER SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Q. Alimqulov on the background and planning of the Great Alma-Ata Canal now under construction. The article, first of three on the subject, is published by Alimqulov in observance of Soviet Land Reclaimer Day.

The May plenum of the CC CPSU called, in its "USSR Food Program for the Period Up Until 1990" for "completing the establishment of regions to guarantee production of vegetables and early ripening potatoes in irrigated fields near large cities and industrial centers." The Great Alma-Ata Canal now under construction in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast relates to this requirement.

Much land in the Semirechye is rich and suitable for agriculture. In spite of this, however, regional enterprises have been unable to meet the needs of Alma-Ata's population for fruit and vegetables. The reason is shortage of water to support agriculture in a water rich region.

To grasp the extent of the problem, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources carried out a study on "complex use of water and land resources along the Ili River and Lake Balkhash." Some 16 projects were proposed to improve regional water supply, but it was decided to go ahead only with the proposed canal between the Shelek and Shamalghan Rivers and the associated Bartoghay Reservoir on the Shelek. This canal was chosen because it could service a large number of enterprises, 70 in all, using irrigated land in a region populated by 1.5 million persons, it would have an adequate local construction base in terms of labor and construction materials availability, a well-developed energy system and a good communications network, including not only USSR highways but also good local roads.

The new canal was planned by the "Kazgiprovodkhoz" Institute

BARTOGHAY RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Q. Alimqulov on the Bartoghay Reservoir currently being constructed to feed the Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is the second in a series of three devoted to the canal by Alimqulov.

Bartoghay was formerly the site of a game bird preserve and was selected as the site of the reservoir to feed the new Alma-Ata canal for four reasons: 1) it was relatively close to the proposed route of the canal, 2) it was conveniently located for construction, 3) the local water flow pattern was likely to result

result in only minimal erosion of the reservoir once constructed and 4) the area is seismatically stable. The reservoir will eventually hold 320 million cubic meters of water. Some 250 million cubic meters will be used in the people's economy each year and the remaining 70 million cubic meters will be retained in the reservoir as a reserve. In association with the reservoir a 325 meter long, 10 meter wide and 60 meter deep section of the Shelek will be strengthened with large rocks to withstand spring runoff. When completed, the reservoir will be the largest in the KaSSR irrigation system.

Alimkulov describes the ongoing construction at the site itself and at a nearby workers settlement. Current problems slowing progress are a shortage of sub-assemblies and construction materials and late deliveries.

GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL WILL IMPROVE REGIONAL AGRICULTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Q. Alimkulov on the Great Alma-Ata Canal now being constructed between the Bartoghay Reservoir on the Shelek and the Shamalghan. The article is the third and last of a series of articles devoted to the canal by Alimkulov.

The Great Alma-Ata Canal, which originates in the Bartoghay Reservoir, is being constructed to guarantee water to agricultural enterprises around Alma-Ata. The canal will be 171 kilometers long and will irrigate 270,000 hectares. Some 153,100 hectares will be comprised of lands presently used in agriculture and 117,500 hectares of newly irrigated virgin and reclaimed lands. More than 20 rivers and water courses will feed the canal: Shelek, Turgen, Esik, Talghar, the Great and Small Alma-Ata, Qaskeleng and Shamalghan Rivers, etc.

The canal will make possible irrigation of five rayons situated along the above-mentioned rivers. Putting an irrigation system to work in these rayons, will be a major means for raising agricultural productivity there. It will also have a favorable impact upon the specialization of enterprises. To that end it is planned to open 12 new sovkhoses along the canal. Total profits from using canal water will reach 151 million rubles a year.

Alimkulov sketches current work in progress along the canal route and lists organizations involved and their various contributions. Some 150 million rubles of complex construction funds will be spent building the canal, 30 million cubic meters of soil will be removed and 15,000 cubic meters of concrete plates laid. Since nearly half of the canal's length will be left open in the vicinity of Alma-Ata, major efforts will be devoted to developing the recreational potential of the canal. Alimkulov stresses the fact that progress is being made on the canal and that winter construction lags due to difficult working conditions are now being compensated for.

KAZAKH SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES HAVE MAJOR ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 June 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the role of soviets of people's deputies in environmental protection. Considerable attention is

devoted to environmental protection in the Soviet Union as witnessed by recent enactment of laws on the land, water, forests, the atmosphere and fauna. Some 6 billion rubles have been allotted in the 1982 Soviet budget for ensuring proper use of water resources, cleaning up industrial wastes, restoring lands, planting anti-erosion forest protection belts and other purposes.

Soviets of people's deputies have important roles to perform in these areas. Soviets originate environmental protection measures and exercise control and supervision over how these measures are carried out. These functions require initiative and activism and are being carried out properly, by and large.

The editorial gives specific examples of soviets fulfilling their obligations and of correct methods used. However, it concludes, the situation is not universally good. Soviets in Kustanayskaya and Semeyskaya Oblasts are singled out for blame for allowing pollution of Lake Qayrangkol and the Ertis River respectively.

CONTINUING DEFORESTATION THREATENS KAZAKH ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Professor Zh. Zhatqanbaev, doctor of biological sciences, on the role of plants in protecting the biosphere and the problem presented by the continuing decline of forests in Kazakhstan. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The biosphere, that part of the earth harboring life, has been harmed throughout the centuries by man's efforts to improve his life and meet his needs. Massive amounts of pollutants are poured into the atmosphere each year including 165 million tons of solid pollutants from American industry and 420 million tons of smoke and gases from the chimneys of British industry. Of the 80-85 billion tons of coal used by man since he has been on earth nearly half has been used in the last 25 years. Some 2 billion tons are now being burned each year, discharging acids and other pollutants into the atmosphere.

Great emphasis is thus being placed on efforts to clean up the atmosphere and improved, nonpolluting technology is being sought and developed as part of a massive international effort, including the Soviet Union. Plants play an important role in preventing pollution since plants absorb polluting gases and synthesize useful organic compounds. Each year, for example, plants absorb 600 billion tons of acid gases produced by burning coal and create 450 billion tons of organic compounds.

There are more than 500,000 kinds of plants in the world including 5,000 in the KaSSR. Plants, however, need protection. Eastern and Central Kazakhstan were once heavily forested but, in some cases, 80-90 percent of the forest cover has been destroyed. There is, to be sure, a forest use system in the USSR but what is being done under it to preserve and restore forests is not enough.

SOVIET OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES LEADS ESIL CLEAN-UP EFFORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by Q. Aubekinov, deputy head of the executive committee of the Torghayskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on efforts by his committee to clean-up the local environment of the Esil watershed and along the river itself. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" and the subrubric "After Criticism in SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN."

The 20 March 1982 issue of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN carried on page 3 an expose by M. Bizhanov and A. Bayzhanov on destruction of the Esil River and its natural environment due to pollution and lack of control over water used. The article charged, among other things, waste and misuse of Esil water on a large scale and pollution with industrial pollutants and animal dung resulting in falling river levels and a dying river.

Aubekinov details measures being carried out by his committee, which conducted on the spot investigations to understand the problem, to prevent more waste and misuse of water and eliminate pollution by working with industrial and other economic units involved and local authorities. The result has been a regional campaign to clean up the Esil.

KAZAKH MEDICAL INSTITUTE RESEARCH PROGRAM INCLUDES INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,400-word article by Professor Quanysh Maskeev, distinguished KaSSR science worker and rector of the Red Banner of Labor Order Alma-Ata State Medical Institute, on the past and current state of his institute and its teaching and research activities. The article is published in note of World Health Day.

L. I. Brezhnev stated in his report to the 26th Party Congress that "everything possible must be done to ensure that Soviet citizens always, universally, uniformly and without delay obtain professional and dedicated medical aid." This very statement is a shining expression of the Soviet way of life. The Alma-Ata State Medical Institute opened its doors on 20 April 1931 as the first medical institution of higher learning in Kazakhstan. In 1936 it graduated only 66 doctors. The number of graduates now averages 1,097 specialists a year and in its more than 50 years of existence the institute has prepared 26,000 doctors. Many have gone on to distinguished careers in all areas of republic and national life. Every third doctor in the republic is now an institute graduate.

The institute is, in addition to its educational function, a major research facility (staff includes 1,500 doctors and research workers in 65 departments and there are also 7,000 students who participate actively in research projects). Among recent research programs of the institute were a series of industrial health studies at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine and at other industrial centers aimed at reducing absenteeism and raising productivity. Maskeev notes repeatedly in his article the emphasis at the institute upon the production of well-rounded, activist doctors with practical experience, not just specialists

with diplomas. Participation by institute student doctors in such industrial health and other projects is one way of achieving this aim.

NEW KAZAKH DRILLING METHOD SPEEDS SOVIET GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 June 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word interview by B. Iliyassov with geologist Bekqozha Edigenov, USSR Council of Ministers prize winner. Edigenov tells how he won the prize for a new, far more efficient method of geological survey drilling. Edigenov's method, now used not only in the KaSSR but union wide, involves pumping water into survey holes while drilling is in process to raise sample cores. The new method has the main advantage that the drill rig need not be raised each time a core sample is to be taken. As a result the 1,500-1,800 meter average monthly drilling of the past has now been raised to 3,200 meters. The record figure is even higher, 8,000 meters.

The new method also eliminates the need to install piping in the drill hole to prevent collapse since the drill is no longer raised and allows recovery of 100 percent of desired core specimens compared to 60-80 percent under older methods. The new method also allows more efficient organization of equipment use and has resulted in major economies due to increased productivity and decreased use of raw materials and equipment.

EFFORTS MADE TO PROTECT, DEVELOP URAL FISHERIES RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 June 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by M. Qumarghaliev, secretary of the Dzhambyl imeni Kolkhoz Party Committee (Guryevskaya Oblast, Balykshinskiy Rayon), on efforts by his kolkhoz to protect and develop Zhayyq (Ural) River fisheries resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The Ozhambul imeni Kolkhoz has been engaged in fishing and some 70 percent of kolkhoz income derives from that source. However, present catches are unsatisfactory and there is need to think of the future of the industry. As part of the effort to this end the party and government have issued resolutions and enacted measures to protect the Edil and Zhayyq Rivers and the Caspian Basin from pollution and increase stocks of valuable fish.

Qumarghaliev describes in detail what is being done in his kolkhoz to achieve these goals. In particular, ships and motor boats are prohibited on the Zhayyq during spawning season and all fishing is forbidden during April and May of each year. In addition, certain kinds of fish are not being taken, conditions favorable to spawning are being brought into being along the river and a large-scale fish seeding campaign is underway with the kolkhoz alone releasing 11 million of the 200 million fish being released each year in Guryevskaya Oblast. Special efforts are also being made to prevent poaching and to keep the banks of the river clean. Since many of the residences of kolkhoz members are situated close to the river the latter is a major problem.

Also a problem is the use of Zhayyq water for the irrigation of individual plots by kolkhoz members although water intake is now centralized and takes place only

at one site, fisheries are still being harmed since small fish enter waterpipes. This is decreasing fish numbers, Qumarghaliev notes. Fertilizer use is a potential area of difficulty in this regard also.

COMMENTATOR DETAILS COMPONENTS OF PAVLODAR-EKIBASTUZ COMPLEX

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on the inner cover and page 1 a 1,500-word article by Qudys Bizhanov on the history of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, plans for its further development and complex component industries. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Shock Construction Fronts."

Development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex was an area of major emphasis in L. I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th Party Congress, in the Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period Up Until 1990 and in the decisions of the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP. The goal has been advanced of turning the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex into one of the very largest industrial centers in the Soviet Union.

According to Bizhanov, the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex is a shining example of the scientifically founded Soviet approach towards the arrangement and development of Soviet production forces. V. I. Lenin himself initiated investigation of the riches of the Pavlodar region along the Ertis and was especially interested in the generation of cheap electric power to serve an entire region based upon coal reserves there. Real development, however, has only taken place since the 8th Five-Year Plan. During the 9th Five-Year Plan the complex became the leading coal producer in the republic. Some 70 million tons of coal are now being produced a year and production is planned to reach 120 million tons in the future (84 million tons, 30 percent of total USSR production by the end of the current 5-year plan), over 600 million tons have been delivered since production began in 1954, a major achievement.

Future prospects are very good with development along specialized lines. New mines, at Maykoben, for example, will raise basin capacity to 170 million tons a year. When this capacity is attained the complex will be producing 70 percent of republic coal and 50 percent of its electrical power.

Ekibastuz coal is among the cheapest in the Soviet Union with primary production costs of less than 1 ruble per ton. Plans are to reduce production costs to 45-50 kopeks per ton, making Pavlodar-Ekibastuz coal 10 times cheaper than coal mined at Karaganda. Low production costs are possible because the coal is close to the surface, even forming surface layers.

Some 10 million kwh of electricity are generated each year by power stations of the complex. This energy supports industry in Kazakhstan, Western Siberia and the Urals. Further development will produce still more energy. Energy bloc 4 of the No 1 Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station is now under construction.

Bizhanov follows with a review of some of the major industries operating with Ekibastuz power as part of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz Complex. These include the

Pavlodar Aluminum Plant, the Ermak Ferroalloy Plant which produced 65 percent of republic ferroalloy and 20 percent of Soviet ferroalloy in 1980, the third largest plant of its kind in the USSR, and a developing petroleum refining industry with petrochemical facilities and a microbiology industry to be based upon it. Bizhanov notes that more than 70 construction and supply organizations with 100,000 workers are working upon these and other projects.

KAZAKH RAILWAYS SUFFER FROM LACK OF CENTRAL CONTROL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word article by Sayutbek Sheksizbaev on the current state and problems of Kazakh railroads. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

The role of railroads in the development of a multi-faceted Soviet economy has been great and continues to grow and be enhanced with each passing year. Nearly half of all Soviet freight travels by rail which transports millions of tons each year. Because of this the party and regime have devoted great attention to improvement of the Soviet rail system and the rail system will perform substantially more service during the current 5-year plan than in the last. To meet new needs 1,100 kilometers of new track are to be laid in Kazakhstan and 1,000 kilometers of heavily used lines electrified. Altogether there will be a 30 percent increase in railroad investment during the current 5-year plan opening stunning prospects for future development.

Sheksizbaev goes on to discuss some of the current tasks and goals of Soviet and Kazakh rail systems. These include improvement of freight carrying capacities and service, fuel and energy savings, higher productivity and improved safety. However, a number of problems must be overcome before these tasks can be accomplished and future goals achieved. In the case of Kazakhstan, the overall coordination and management of the rail system must be improved.

In 1978, largely as a reflection of the vastly different climatic zones in which republic railroads operated, the KaSSR rail system was divided into three sections covering what is now 14,000 kilometers of rail lines, with central dispatch, yard and other system points. This division, however, has given rise to severe problems of overall control in view of the lack of a full-automatic, computer based railways management system. As a result trains are often halted, there are idle locomotives in one area and locomotiveless trains in another, dispatchers and other railway workers are overloaded, there are major problems with exchange of management and schedule information and engineers suffer "psychological" problems. Automatic control and similar systems are now being introduced but they are still failing to alleviate the problem as a whole. Sheksizbaev, however, expresses confidence that these problems will be overcome during the current 5-year plan.

HERBICIDE USE IN NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 June 1982 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Zh. Asylbekov, worker at the Kazakh Plant Protection Scientific Research Institute, on Kazakh herbicide use with special reference to wheat and rice cultivation in Northern Kazakhstan. The article is published under the regular rubric "Specialists Conference."

Development of KaSSR agriculture to the greatest possible degree requires enhanced cultivation and increased productivity. One way to achieve this is through elimination of weeds since weeds use up soil moisture and minerals rapidly and harm cultivated crops. The result is low yields and poor crop quality. Weeds also make cultivated crops more susceptible to disease.

One major method for fighting against weeds is application of herbicides and use of herbicides has grown rapidly over the years. Whereas herbicides were applied to only 1 million hectares in 1961, in 1981 the figure grew to 15 million hectares. Research has shown the effectiveness of methods employed.

Asylbekov notes the necessity of basing herbicide use on a careful study of past patterns of production, weed growth trends and past herbicide use in a given field. He discusses application of herbicides in Northern Kazakhstan wheat and rice fields in particular. Employed there are "Dozaneks," "Lynmeton," "Suffiks" and "Banvelmen." Examples are given of species of weeds against which the herbicides are employed.

OVERCHARGING, FRAUD, CORRUPTION COMMONPLACE IN KARAGANDA STORES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word unsigned article published under the rubric "What the Controllers Have Found" detailing illegalities in Karaganda consumer outlets. Problems uncovered include rampant overcharging, substitutions of poor quality goods for better in the case of those unwilling to submit to overcharging, preferential treatment of some favored customers, exchanges of tips and favors, deception and outright fraud. The article stresses the enormous profits being made from such practices which, it suggests, are universal in Karaganda.

OFFICIALS BLAMED FOR FOOD SHORTAGES AT LOCAL MARKETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word unsigned article on problems of food availability in the Gur'yev City Central Kolkhoz Market. The article is published under the rubric "What the Controllers Have Found."

People go to the Gur'yev City Market not to sightsee but to buy what they need. More often than not, however, they return empty handed, grumbling. There is all this emphasis on subsidiary plots, they say, but where are the products. There is now less than before and prices are up. Anger is widespread.

Investigation revealed a pattern of buck-passing by market officials and a general inefficiency at every level of the food delivery and sales system.

Although the reasons for the shortages are understood, nothing is being done to correct the problem. Clearly, the article concludes, the fault does not lie with the food producers.

FALLING WATER LEVELS HINDER KAZAKH RIVER TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 June 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by Gh. Musalimov, deputy chief of the KaSSR Main Administration for the River Fleet under the KaSSR Council of Ministers, on current tasks and problems of Kazakh river and sea transport. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is Ocean and River Fleet Workers Day."

The ocean and river fleet plays a major role in transporting freight for the people's economy and in moving passengers and its importance continues to grow. The "Basic Directions for the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-85 and in the Period Up Until 1990." For example, call for a 19-20 percent increase in the freight turnover of river transport. This itself speaks for the rapid development of Soviet waterways.

The KaSSR contains a number of large rivers suitable for river traffic including the Ertis, the Ural, the Ili and Esil, altogether 4,000 kilometers of navigable river waterways. Traffic moves on Lake Balkash, the Caspian and Aral Seas as well.

Enormous amounts of wood products for construction projects move from Western Siberia along the upper Ertis Shipping Canal each year. Much of the coal for Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts moves by water. Oil and grain are transported along the Ural River.

Since water transport is becoming cheaper, moreover, much that was once moved by rail is now moved on water during the summer months. However, water transport does not displace rail, and the two systems are closely intercoordinated.

A major problem facing Kazakh river transport at present is the disruption of routes due to falling river levels. Musalimov, however, suggests that the problem is being overcome by careful planning and dredging where necessary. Service to passengers has also apparently been a problem in the past but is now being improved. Musalimov reviews new technology being introduced to improve the efficiency of Kazakh river transport and ends with a discussion of the relevant government and party decisions of recent years impacting the development of Kazakh river transport, the revised food program in particular.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SOCIAL CHANGES, CLASS DIFFERENCES EXAMINED IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on pages 71-75 a 2,400-word article by Professor M. Azhenov, doctor of philosophical sciences, on the social changes now taking place in Soviet and KaSSR society and what the author sees as a class dimension to urban-rural inequalities. The article is titled "On the Road Towards the Social Unification of Society."

The question of the social and class structure of society is of the greatest importance, a fact stressed by V. I. Lenin himself. Azhenov looks at the changes taking place in Soviet society in Leninistic terms, the forces bringing about change and the continuing process of social assimilation of diverse class and other groupings.

Azhenov examines changes in the educational levels of Soviet workers, the effects of mechanization and the decline of physical labor, the growth of the Soviet intelligentsia quantitatively and qualitatively and demographic shifts. In 1959, for example, only 396 out of every 1,000 workers had a higher or middle school education, but in 1970 the figure had risen to 586 and 750; in 1980 (for kolkhoz members the figures were 226, 393 and 600 respectively). About 80 percent of workers under 30 now have a complete middle school education, and 60 percent of industrial workers a higher or specialized education. About 63 percent of basic agricultural operations are now 99 percent mechanized with the result that, in the KaSSR, the number of equipment operators rose from 146 per sovkhoz in 1920 to 190 in 1979. The intelligentsia (white collar workers, management, etc.) now comprises one-fourth of all KaSSR workers. Their numbers were 340,000 in 1960 and are 1,207,000 today.

Azhenov notes that social distinctions still exist in Soviet society between kolkhoz members and other workers, between those performing physical and intellectual labor, between those living in urban and rural areas in general, between various special (primarily occupational) groupings and "territorial" distinctions. He sees, however, only the distinction between kolkhoz members and other workers as having a class character. Azhenov discusses efforts to eliminate this "class" distinction and stresses the importance of propaganda for changing attitudes. Azhenov continually refers to the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and official views on class and social change advanced there. The interest in urban versus rural differences is particularly relevant to predominantly agricultural Kazakhstan.

POPULATION OF ALMA-ATA REACHES 1 MILLION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on page 18 a 400-word editorial entitled "The Capital's Millionth Inhabitant." Our proud capital of Alma-Ata continues to develop and change for the better with each passing day as a city intermediating between Asia and Europe. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, 2.5 million square meters of new housing was completed there along with many other public and residential

facilities. Nearly 10,000 families will move to new housing in 1982 alone. The city recently joined the ranks of cities with a million or more inhabitants.

SOCIOECONOMIC ADVANCES CAUSE KAZAKH BIRTH RATE TO FALL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1982 carries on pages 5-6 a 1,400-word article by Azimbay Ghaliev on Kazakh historical demography. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Scientific and Technological Revolution: Hopes and Doubts."

Although the Great October Socialist Revolution freed the Kazakhs from Czarist colonial and feudal oppression and initiated an age of growth and progress, the setbacks of forced collectivism further reduced the prerevolutionary total of 4 million Kazakhs. World War II, in which 20 million Soviet citizens died and 40 million more were injured, had an additional negative impact.

Since World War II, the birth rate has increased substantially. Recently, however, the Kazakh birth rate has begun to fall although it is still among the highest in the Soviet Union. This change first began to be noticeable among urban young people but has now begun to spread widely in rural areas as well. In 1960 rural families had 4-5 children and urban families 3-4 but numbers are much smaller now.

In explaining the falling Kazakh birth rate, which has become even more noticeable in the 1980's, Ghaliev rejects the usual notion that it is the result of scientific and technological progress but sees the decline instead as a natural and logical expression of Kazakh socioeconomic development. The falling birth rate, Ghaliev argues, shows that the Kazakhs have attained a certain level of development and is only to be expected. However, he concludes, the decreased birth rate does not by any means that Kazakh numbers are now falling, only that the rapid rate of increase of the past has abated.

KAZAKH POPULATION GROWTH INSUFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYELDERI in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on page 18 a 1,100-word article by economist Abdiqadyr Attapkhonov on declining population growth rates in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Golden Threshold."

Family size is directly connected with the size and quality of the labor force. A decreased growth in the Soviet labor force was one of the factors singled out by L. I. Brezhnev in his report to the 26th Party Congress as hindering Soviet development. As a consequence, a new Soviet demographic policy has been developed and is now being carried out.

Attapkhonov notes the rapid decrease in the Soviet population growth rate since 1960. He attributes the change to a drop in fertility of women aged 16-49 with the largest drop among women over 30. As a consequence Attapkhonov goes on, women 20-30, 20-24 in particular, are responsible for most of the growth that is taking place. Therefore, young families are currently very important.

Demographers have shown the need for 3 children per family if any growth in population is to take place (260 children per 100 families are necessary to maintain current population levels alone). Real growth, however, Attapkhanov emphasizes, must come from the third, fourth, fifth, etc., child.

Turning to Kazakhstan he records the same tendencies already noted on an all-union basis. Whereas 37.2 children were born per 1,000 Kazakhs in 1960, yielding a growth rate of 30.6 per 1,000, the same figures were 24.0 and 15.9 respectively in 1980. As a result, whereas the number of Kazakhs in the Soviet Union increased by 46.2 percent between 1959 and 1970, the figure was only 23.7 percent between 1970-1979. This was well below the growth rates for other Central Asian peoples. The Uzbeks grew by 35.5 percent during the same period, the Tajiks by 35.7 percent, the Turkmen by 33.0 percent and the Khirghiz by 31.3 percent.

Kazakh growth rates, Attapkhanov concludes, are now below what is needed to master the potentialities of the republic. That is why D. A. Kunayev at the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP called for increased demographic growth in the KaSSR. Attapkhanov ends his article with a summary of the benefits and provisions of the new Soviet Family Law.

TELEVISION VIEWER PRAISES TRADITIONAL KAZAKH ENTERTAINMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 June 1982 carries on page 14 a 300-word letter to the editor by Zh. Duanbaev of Merke Rayon of Dzhambul'skaya Oblast praising Kazakh traditional programming (e.g. Kazakh national games) on Kazakh television and demanding more. He specifically requested more programming on Kazakh national games and coverage of traditional contests, including Kazakh-style wrestling and horse racing.

'TOGHYZQUMALAQ' ENCOURAGED AS KAZAKH NATIONAL GAME

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 11 June 1982 carries on page 15 a 700-word article by R. Karimbaev, member of the "Toghyzqumalaq" federation, on the past and future of "Toghyzqumalaq." "Toghyzqumalaq" is a widespread game in Kazakh and Khirghiz. In ancient times it was played by shepherds and was known as a shepherd's game. Recently, however, it has spread. The game requires mental calculating skill and quick thinking and teaches patience; thus its popularity.

The first national competition was held last year. As a consequence of this competition, a "Toghyzqumalaq" federation was formed and is actively organizing branches throughout Kazakhstan. A second national competition will be held in June.

NEW ANTHOLOGY OF SO-CALLED EARLY KAZAKH LITERATURE APPEARS IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 25 June 1982 carries on page 7 a 900-word review by Burkit Ysqaqov of the recently published anthology "XV-XVII Ghasyrlardaghy Qazaq Poeziyasy" (Kazakh Poetry of the 14th-18th Centuries) "Gylym" Press, Alma-Ata, 1982. The review appears under the regular rubric "Reviews."

Literature historians and critics have recently begun investigating Kazakh literature of the 15th-18th centuries. The result has been the appearance of numerous monographs, research articles and, most recently, the anthology "XV-XVII Ghasyrlardaghy Qazaq Poeziyasy," the result of many years of joint efforts on the part of workers of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences M.O. Avezov imeni Language and Art Institute led by Doctor of Philological Sciences A. Derbisalin.

Ysraqov examines in detail the content, format and annotation of the new anthology which seeks to provide the best possible edition of a number of major poets and singers whom Derbisalin and his coworkers identify as Kazakh at a time when the individual Turkic literatures had scarcely developed (some manuscripts used in compiling the collection had, in fact, to be fetched as far afield as the Tatar ASSR and Daghistan). Ysraqov, however, seems to criticize indirectly claims of Kazakh ethnicity for some writers when he faults Derbisalin and his coworkers for failing to put the Kazakh literature in his anthology into its proper context and for failing to address the question of the specific roots of Kazakh literature and its origins.

KUSTANAYSKAYA LIBRARIES POORLY MAINTAINED, LACK KAZAKH BOOKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 9 July 1982 carries on page 14 a 500-word article by Rysty Qaughasheva, head of the Kustanayskaya Oblast Library Section, on poor quality, poorly maintained libraries in her oblast. Qaughasheva recently toured several of the newer libraries in her oblast as part of a familiarization effort. What she found were dirty, poorly maintained libraries lacking proper facilities and in one case, books. She also criticizes an almost complete lack of Kazakh language books in the libraries she inspected. Since few Kazakhs inhabit the area, little effort, she laments, is put into maintaining Kazakh collections or promoting them. She pulls upon the authorities to rectify these deficiencies.

KAZAKH GRANDMOTHER PRAISES OLD WAYS IN TRAINING YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on page 7 a 700-word article by self-styled senior citizen Zhamal Bayzhanova on the value of the old ways in training the young. The article is written in response to a similar article published in the February issue of MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS by Sultanali Balghabaev and is published under the rubric "More Thoughts on a Subject."

Young people, Bayzhanova begins, are often ill-mannered and disrespectful today. This is because the older generation refuses to take a proper role in their upbringing. She goes on to praise the older Kazakh customs in this regard and stresses the educational function of the old in the example of a mother-in-law that took an active role in educating a new daughter-in-law to the benefit of both. The old, she concludes, are a source of great wisdom and moral influence and must exercise their traditional role in society.

KAZAKH PICTORAL DETAILS NATIONAL GAME RULES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on page 24 a 900-word article by Nesip Zhunisbaev detailing the rules of the traditional Kazakh game toghyzqumalaq under the recently introduced rubric "School of Toghyzqumalaq." The game, perhaps best compared to backgammon, is currently being pushed in the KaSSR as the Kazakh National Game (it is also played among the Khirghiz and other Turkic peoples as well). The article, which contains complete rules and diagrams illustrating play, notes the publication of a manufactured game set by the "Onerpaz" Factory in Dzhambul.

KAZAKH-LANGUAGE BOOKS RARITY IN TSELINOGRAD LIBRARY, COMPLAINS READER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 2 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word letter by reader Qanat Qaliev on the rarity of Kazakh-language books in Tselinograd City libraries. He complains, moreover, not only of the unavailability of even the newest books in Kazakh in area libraries but also of the great effort involved in finding what is available or of obtaining books through order or interlibrary loan requests. One problem, he underscores, are non-Kazakh speaking librarians incapable of properly expediting requests for Kazakh books. Who, he asks, is responsible for this situation?

BOOKSTORE HAS KAZAKH BOOK DEPARTMENT, NO KAZAKH BOOKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIETI in Kazakh 2 July 1982 carries on page 7 a 200-word letter from Maz Qarasartov of Ul'yanov Rayon of Karagandinskaya Oblast on unavailability of Kazakh language books in a number of bookstores in his oblast. For all practical purposes, he laments, the books are not just rare but totally unavailable. One bookstore, for example, proudly pointed out that it had a special Kazakh book department but there were no Kazakh books! If the situation is like this in the large cities, Qarasartov complains, what must it be like in remote rural areas.

READER COMPLAINS OF DISTORTIONS OF KAZAKH FOLKSONGS BY PRESS, MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on page 17 a 400-word reply by Erkebulan Bayghabylov to the article by Roza Baghanova published in the January issue of MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS. The article is published under the rubric "Folksongs, a Treasure."

Bayghabylov seconds Baghanova's view of the value and importance of Kazakh folksongs and of the need to perform and disseminate them widely, but decries the distortions that often result. Published versions of folk songs, for example, often differ substantially from the texts and melodies sung by the people. Moreover, radio and television performances are often difficult to understand and those with no other access to these songs often learn misconceived and misheard versions. The same is true also on account of performers singing the songs incorrectly themselves, often due to ignorance of the Kazakh language (announcers misidentify songs as well, probably for the same reason). Folksongs, Bayghabylov concludes, must not be distorted but must be cherished and respected as the people's art.

KAZAKHS RESTORE ISLAMIC MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1982 carries on pages 10-11 a 1,800-word article by Marat Qulbekov on current Kazakh efforts to restore the great Islamic monuments of the past. The article is published under the regular rubric "BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK Archaeological Expedition."

Hundreds and thousands of years ago there were once beautiful, culturally, artistically and scientifically advanced cities in the Kazakh steppe. Archaeologists, in fact, note the existence of as many as 200 such large and small cities in the Kazakh steppe in the 11th and 12th centuries. All that remains today, however, are a few mausoleums and other buildings that confer a general idea of the glories of the past. Such monuments are living evidence of the culture and art of the people of those times and thus the party and the government have done their utmost to protect and restore them. One evidence of this concern is the 1976 Soviet and 1978 KaSSR Laws "On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments."

Qulbekov reviews in detail efforts by scholars of the Alma-Ata Construction Materials Scientific Research and Planning Institute led by Sof'ya Suleymonqyzy Takibaeva to study and duplicate the ancient construction materials and ancient construction methods used in building the ancient monuments, the Akhmet Yassaui Mausoleum in particular. A special emphasis of the work of the institute is on study of the ceramic tiles characteristic of older Kazakh and Islamic architecture.

Military

KAZAKH SERVICE IN RUSSIAN ARMY CALLED PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 6, June 1982 carries on pages 12-14 a 3,000-word article by Burkit Ysqaqov on Kazakhs serving in Russian armies and the significance of this fact for the Russification of the Kazakhs as a "progressive" event in Kazakh history. The article is published to note the 250th anniversary of the voluntary unification of Kazakhstan with Russia.

The importance of Kazakhstan's annexation by Russia, in addition to political, cultural and economic significance, is also militarily important.

Before the Russian annexation, the Kazakh khans had no standing armies, only small bodyguards of 40-50 "noker" or "telenggiti." If there was a military emergency, the khan issued a mobilization order for his people to assemble under his flag with their weapons. When the emergency was over, the Kazakhs would return to their livelihoods.

Regular military formations first appeared in Kazakhstan under Abilgayyr (1693-1748) and Abylay (1711-1781) khans in connection with relationships with Russia. The Kazakhs, however, soon gave up forming their own Kazakh armies and entered Russian military service instead, something that they had done even before that time on an informal basis.

Ysqaqov traces the history of some of the Kazakhs serving in the Russian army from the first, Orazmukhamed Sultan (1574-1611), to the end of czarist rule. He notes the importance of military service for the Russification of the Kazakhs since the Kazakh aristocracy was forced to send their children to Russian schools in order to be able to ensure their high rank in Russian armies and thus retain their inherited social positions. Other Kazakh social groups followed the lead of the aristocracy, leading to a generalized Russification of the upper and middle classes. Ysqaqov notes, however, that the real entry of the masses of Kazakhs into the ranks of the Russian military came only after the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the internationalist Red Army.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

STATISTICS ON KIRGHIZ PARTY STRUCTURE INTERPRETED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 24 June 1982 pages 7 and 8 carries a 2,300-word article by Jumadil Baktygulov, deputy director of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Party History Institute, doctor of the historical sciences, on the current development of the personnel in the Communist Party of Kirghizia. He provides a context in which the statistics on the Kirghiz CP structure presented in the journal KOMMUNIST No 3, March 1982 pages 29 to 42 can be viewed. For instance, while in the Soviet Union as a whole the ranks of the party grew by 11.1 percent after the 25th CPSU Congress, the KiCP grew by 15.2 percent in the 10th five-year period. Yet in the country as a whole the party stratum constitutes 9.3 percent of the adult population, but among those working in the economy of Kirghizia it represents only 8.4 percent. Kolkhoz farmers make up a higher percentage of communists in Kirghizia (21.5 percent) than in the country as a whole (12.8 percent). In recent years, much attention has been devoted to bringing more women into the party. At the present time more than 623,000 women work in the economy of the republic, which represents 48.4 percent of those working in social production. They account for 52 percent of those working in industry, 41 percent in agriculture, 80 percent in health services, 66 percent in education, 62 percent in communications, and 64 percent in trade and public catering. As of 1 January 1982, women made up 26.7 percent of those in the party organization. Much attention has also been paid to the proper professional and ideological training of communists. For instance, during the 10th five-year period 35 people from Kirghizia finished studies at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Economics

FIRST 5 MONTHS ECONOMIC RESULTS IN KIRGHIZIA SUMMARIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 June 1982 page 1 carries a 1,000-word unattributed report on the economic progress of the republic during the first 5 months of this year. The amount of output produced in industry grew by 2.3 percent compared with the same period last year, and only 26 enterprises, or 8.6 percent of the total, failed to meet the plan targets in this area. As of 1 June, 88 industrial enterprises, or 28.9 percent of the total, have been converted to working according to the normed net output system. Three industrial enterprises in the KiSSR Ministry of the Meat and

Dairy Industry failed to fulfill their output goal. In capital construction, certain ministries--the ministries of the food industry, communications, land reclamation and water resources, and education--have permitted the utilization of capital investments to lag seriously behind. In agriculture, although some rayons have even reached the half-year target for selling meat to the state, other areas have achieved poor results. Narynskaya Oblast has fulfilled the half-year plan by only 58 percent, and Chatkalskiy Rayon by 17 percent. Similar situations exist in the sale of milk to the state, with Aravanskiy and Frunzenskiy Rayons lagging behind the other rayons.

KIRGHIZ MACHINE TESTING STATION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 23 June 1982 page 2 devotes a full page to several articles compiled by a special correspondent for the newspaper on the Kyrgyzstan Machine Testing Station in Kantskiy Rayon. Established to test technical equipment in the conditions of Kirghizia, the station also contributes to the production of food in the rayon. Last year it supplied a third of the meat and milk sold to the state in the rayon, even though the station is located on only 3 percent of the arable land of the rayon. One of the machines being tested on the station is the Dnepr irrigation apparatus, which can irrigate more than 2 hectares at one time. According to D. P. Zubkov, director of the station, the machine's main advantage lies in its capacity to irrigate a wide area with a small amount of water, thus freeing machine operators for other work. Another concern of the station according to Zubkov is increasing the output of sugar beet seed for shipment to farms in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan.

EFFORTS TO OVERCOME DROUGHT IN KIRGHIZIA SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 8 June 1982 page 1 carries an 800-word report, based on material from a raid, by a special correspondent of the newspaper and an inspector of a kolkhoz People's Control group on the efforts being made on some of the farms of Dzhetty-Oguzskiy Rayon to combat the present drought in Kirghizia. Although according to the report some farms have organized irrigation efforts well, it acknowledges that in recent days weather conditions have had a bad impact upon irrigation. With the snow alternately melting and freezing, the flow of water for irrigation has not been even, and sometimes farm leaders have provided too little water and sometimes too much. Though the issue has been discussed at the raykom bureau, irrigators continue to arrive late for work and leave early, contending there is not enough water. The article reports that there are experts who try to avoid responsibility with the excuse that there is much less irrigation water than last year at this time. A chief agronomist on one kolkhoz complains that the amount of water is half of last year.

Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 June 1982 page 1 carries a 900-word article in which Kalininskiy Raykom first secretary A. Myrzaliyeva discusses the work undertaken in the rayon to overcome the effects of the drought. According to the figures established at the beginning of the year, 34 quintals of crops per hectare were to have been harvested on some 28,000 hectares, of which only 4,700 hectares were lands under irrigation. But the spring drought and water shortage have forced the introduction of emendations into the

previous figures. Now lands under irrigation must produce at least 40 quintals per hectare to achieve the goal. Especially in the harvest of fodder, the assistance provided by city dwellers, representatives of industry, and students has been significant. Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 6 June 1982 page 3 carries a 2,300-word article by V. Li, deputy general director of the Kirghizia Livestock and Veterinarian Research Institute and two of his colleagues at the institute, on the means available to increase this year's fodder harvest. They state that in connection with the prevailing drought and hot weather this year the productivity of natural pasturelands is low. Therefore, it is especially important to produce a greater yield from fields of perennial grasses on lands under irrigation and to achieve an additional one or two harvests. They offer advice on how to achieve this aim.

GREATER LABOR DISCIPLINE IN KIRGHIZIA NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 23 June 1982 page 1 contains a lead article of 1,000 words on the need to improve labor discipline and personal responsibility in the enterprises of Kirghizia. The editorial notes that many meetings and seminars have been held on the matter of strengthening labor discipline. However, because of the lack of discipline and because of irresponsibility, much harm is being done to the fulfillment of economic plans. In the 10th five-year period, the Suluktu Mine Association experienced a loss of 2,460 man-days because of excused absences, a situation which meant that nearly 60,000 tons less of fuel were delivered. In the last 2 years in Oshskaya Oblast, three construction trusts alone wasted 11,323 man-days through a lack of discipline. In the organizations and enterprises of five ministries located in Oshskaya Oblast, last year the loss of working time amounted to 300,000 man-days. In addition, some party organizations and economic leaders have failed to pay sufficient attention to strengthening labor discipline. According to the editorial, the matter is sometimes discussed only after an unexpected misfortune. "For instance, such was the case with the Osh party gorkom. Only after an unfortunate incident was an issue examined 'concerning the flagrant violation of labor and production order' that brought about a human fatality at the construction mechanization administration of the Yuzhvodstroy [Southern Water Resources Construction] trust. Issues like this were also examined at the Issyk-Kul'skiy obkom, the Panfilovskiy and Pervomayskiy raykoms, and a number of other party committees."

NEW BRIGADE SYSTEM PROMOTED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 6, June 1982 pages 80 to 84 carries a 2,000-word article by N. Duyshemaliyev, an economist, on the new form of organizing and stimulating labor in the nonagricultural sectors of the economy of Kirghizia, the brigade system. At the present time the number of workers in the industrial sector of the republic formed into the new brigades is 50.7 percent of all workers, although enterprises vary substantially in the percentage of workers so organized. According to the KiSSR Central Statistical Administration, there are 7,100 such brigades in industry, divided into comprehensive (complex) brigades (41.5 percent) and specialized ones. Because it is customary for the workers in such brigades to have two or three professions, a decrease in the number of workers in a brigade is possible--a fact that has

special significance at the present time when the labor force is insufficient in certain cities and in certain branches of the economy of the republic. But some ministries, particularly the KiSSR Ministry of Construction, have paid insufficient attention to the introduction of this form of organizing labor.

Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 June 1982 page 2 carries a 2,000-word article by Vladimir K. Dolmatov, chief of the CPKi CC Organizational Party Work Department, on the role of communists in the development of the new brigade system in Kirghizia. According to him, there are more than 12,000 new brigades in the plants and factories and on the construction sites of the republic. This form of labor organization is particularly well developed in Frunze, Tokmak, and Kara-Balta. In Frunze, for instance, more than half of all industrial output is produced by such brigades. Dolmatov emphasizes the formation of party groups in these brigades as a means of strengthening them.

ACADEMICIAN SURVEYS ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 8 June 1982 page 3 carries a 1,900-word article by Aman Mamytov, vice president of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences and an academician with the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, on the issue of environmental protection in Kirghizia. He maintains that in reclaiming virgin lands there are not just a few cases in which the origin and condition of the lands have been ignored. Plowing on the lands outside Ton, Pokrovka, and Ak-Say without due regard to the nature of the lands has resulted in some several thousand hectares being removed from agricultural use. The reclamation of the swamp lands in Uzgenskiy Rayon has not given the desired results for many years now because the hydrological condition of the land was not taken into account. He also states that it is no secret how catastrophic erosion on pasturelands has become, a condition that requires better propagation of progressive techniques. Other topics discussed in the article include preserving nearly extinct species, expanding the greening of cities program, establishing a zoo in the republic, and propagandizing the need to protect the environment. A special commission has been working within the system of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences on issues of coordinating and organizing research efforts in the preservation and rational use of natural resources. According to Mamytov, it is expected that more harmful substances will be discharged into the atmosphere in the future in connection with the further excavation of mineral resources, the development of industry, machine building, and transportation, and the growth in fuel consumption. Equipment to cut down on pollution must be provided.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PROBLEMS IN ATTRACTING YOUNG PEOPLE TO TEACHING

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 6, June 1982 pages 1-6 carries a 2,500-word lead article on the problem of attracting young people into the teaching profession. The article notes that while in some other parts of the USSR practical steps have been taken to encourage young people to become teachers, and while there has been much talk in the pedagogical

institutes of the republic about encouraging the young to enter teaching, systematic and planned work in this area has not been carried out in Kirghizia. One consequence of not attracting properly motivated individuals into teaching is that some teachers are indifferent to their responsibilities. Fifty-five teachers have been dismissed by certification commissions, and 7,300 teachers, or 22 percent of the total number, have been given warning assessments. Another problem is the number of women in the profession. Women make up 80 percent of the teachers in the republic at present and nearly 80 percent of those graduating from the pedagogical institutes in the last 10 years or so. According to the article, it is regrettable that the incorrect notion has arisen that teaching is a woman's profession. One of the urgent problems of the time is to inspire more male students into the teaching profession.

SOME KIRGHIZ MEMORIAL FEATS CALLED EXCESSIVE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 12 June 1982 carries a 900-word feuilleton by T. Ibraimov, head of the newspaper's post in Moskovskiy Rayon, on the custom, associated with Islam, of holding certain memorial ceremonies in honor of the dead. When the keeper of milk cows on the Krasnyy Okyabr' kolkhoz, Beyshembek Asanov, lost his father, a large contingent of mourners, many of whom he did not know, attended the funeral. And when it came time to hold a memorial feast for his father a year after his death, Asanov became alarmed at the thought of the cost. A horse and two sheep were to be slaughtered, 90 rubles was to be given for the Quran recitation and the prayer for the dead, 30 meters of plush cloth was to be bought, and most significantly, 5 rubles was to be distributed to every male who stood at graveside. With some 200 expected, this would mean a great deal of money. Previously, those attending at graveside and receiving a gift, called "mucho," consisted of just the village elders and had not included schoolaged boys. But when a schoolteacher established a "new" tradition of distributing 3 rubles to everyone, there was social pressure on Asanov to follow suit. He grew anxious about the costs, and a compromise was reached whereby only those over 18 would receive "mucho" and the share would be only 3 rubles. Still, expenses ran to 900 rubles for the whole ceremony. At another such ceremony, some of those attending at graveside took their "mucho" directly to a store to purchase some "white mullah," vodka. Some became rowdy, and one person ended up in the hospital. The article ends by asking whether the responsible officials on the kolkhoz are aware of these matters.

QUACK RELIGIOUS HEALERS IN KIRGHIZIA DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 17 June 1982 on page 5 carries a 1,900-word article by Mar Aliyev, chief editor of the health journal DEN SOOLUK, on the need to stamp out the practice of folk healing in Kirghizia. The article is a contribution to the contest sponsored by the KiSSR Writers' Union and KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY for the best articles on the topic of atheism. According to Aliyev, those who are engaged in certain quack healing practices connected with religion often end up delaying the proper recovery of the ignorant people who seek their assistance. Despite the fact that trained medical personnel work in every village, it is surprising that some people still resort to charlatans, called "tabyps," who combine features

of Islam and shamanism. Aliyev cites four cases in which sick persons sought help from "tabyps" only to have their conditions deteriorate. One young man with a heart problem, the father of three children, went to a "tabyp" who "cured" him for a while and even talked him into leaving his wife. But later the young man needed to be treated at a cardiological institute for 2 or 3 months. He was cured and also became reconciled with his wife. The chief of the clinic in Oshskaya Oblast, Misi Suliyev, was dismissed for an apathetic attitude towards his work and then became a "tabyp." Because he disregarded sanitary rules, infectious jaundice spread among some of his patients. Aliyev rejects the notion that the people who go to charlatans deserve their fate, considering it one of the present-day tasks of medical personnel to struggle against those religious charlatans who try to effect cures through deception and invocations of Mecca and the shariat.

SOCIOLOGISTS STUDY KIRGHIZ RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 6, June 1982 on pages 45-51 carries a 2,500-word article by M. Abdyldayev, a candidate of the philosophical sciences, on social consciousness and the atheistic viewpoint at the present time. In September of last year at an All-Union scientific-theoretical conference on the national and international in the Soviet way of life, Kirghiz party chief Usabaliyev emphasized the necessity of intensifying work to eliminate harmful vestiges of the past and religious customs. This intensification is needed because some religious groups not only have not ceased their activity, but in some cases have adopted to present conditions and become more active. Recently sociological studies have been conducted on religious belief among the population, but according to Abdyldayev, more work is called for. For instance, one shortcoming can be seen in the fact that there is no precise information on the number of believers in the republic. Other studies can contribute to an understanding of the retention of religious belief among the population. Sociological investigations indicate that a certain proportion of believers have not been drawn into social work and material production. Twenty-two percent of those responding to a questionnaire in 1966 did not work in social production. While this figure in investigations conducted in 1978 has decreased fairly much, it is still high, and this situation contributes to the retention of outdated views.

ROLE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN KIRGHIZIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 19 June 1982 page 4 carries a 1,800-word article by J. Baktygulov, doctor of the historical sciences and deputy director of the CPKi CC Party History Institute, on the role of the Russian language in present-day Kirghizia. Baktygulov notes that whereas in 1926 only 0.8 percent of the urban population in Kirghizia could speak Russian, at present, according to the 1979 census, a third of the Kirghiz, or nearly 500,000, can speak Russian fluently or as a second native language. In recent years much has been achieved in the area of teaching and propagandizing the Russian language. In 1980, 86.3 percent of the teachers of Russian language and literature possessed a higher education, compared with 74 percent in 1973. At present teachers of Russian for schools are trained at the Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute, in the philology departments

of the pedagogical institutes of Frunze, Osh, and Przheval'sk, and at the Russian Philology Department at Kirghiz State University. The effort to promote Russian among the population seemed to reach a high point in 1979: that year the abovementioned Russian-language institute opened, meetings on the issue took place at all levels, and SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN published more than 250 articles and reports on the Russian language. Baktygulov also discusses publications in Russian and Kirghiz. In 1980, of the 1,088 books and pamphlets published in nearly 9 million copies, 578 titles in editions of 5.2 million copies appeared in Russian. That same year 22 books or booklets in copies of 1.6 million were translated from Kirghiz into Russian. In the Soviet era up to the beginning of 1981, some 29,500 titles of 198.2 million copies have been published--of which 16,000 titles were in Kirghiz. Of these 7,300, in copies of nearly 62 million, were translations from Russian. The Russian language has had a great impact on the Kirghiz lexicon: nearly 80 percent of the social-political, scientific-technical, educational, and other terms have been adopted from or through Russian.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES URGED TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 6, June 1982 pages 10-16 carries a 2,800-word lead article on recent criminal activity in Kirghizia and the official investigations into this activity. The Kirghiz CP Central Committee has devoted much attention of late to strengthening law and order in the republic, and four major meetings on the problem have been held. Several cases of large-scale crime are cited in the article, including an instance in 1981 in which a 15-person group headed by several officials at a plant stole R59,000 worth of wool thread. In the realm of agriculture, an organized group of 13 people were apprehended for stealing 3,300 kilos of wool worth R31,400 and sentenced to long prison terms. Of special concern is the theft of agricultural products. A breakdown by oblast of this kind of theft is presented in the article, but in total, more than 260 people are accused of stealing 503 tons of agricultural products. Most of the thefts were by those working directly in collecting and transporting the harvest, and sometimes by those designated to check on the progress of the harvest. The article states that great harm to the state is being caused by violations of the law in railroad and motor-vehicle transportation; an investigation of the Rybach'ye railroad station led to the arrest of 16 people. When the Kirghiz CP CC examined the issue of strengthening law and order, it found that in recent times the law enforcement agencies have not given that much significance to the social danger of crimes such as stealing socialist property, bribe-taking, and speculation and have tolerated indifference and delays in work, and even abetted criminals. As a result of unfounded delays in investigations, some guilty parties have escaped responsibility, and the harm done to the state has not been restored. In one case, the Frunze gorispolkom internal affairs administration has dragged out the investigation of the theft of R22,000 worth of property since 1979. Cases involving thefts, waste and losses worth nearly R2 million have not been resolved for a long time now in the prosecuting and police organs. Unrecouped losses at the present time amount to R3.7 million. Certain party committees have not been conducting a systematic and resolute struggle against the theft of socialist property. There have been many notifications of crimes like bribe-taking, but revelations of such criminals have been inadequate, and sometimes

courts have been lenient in these cases. Strengthening law and order is an extremely important issue. Recently, honest Soviet citizens have been more often reporting to the appropriate agencies about free-loaders, drunkards, and hooligans, which is evidence of the uncompromising attitude of the Soviet people towards phenomena alien to the Soviet way of life. Therefore the internal affairs organs, the prosecutor's office, and social organizations must adopt a vigilant attitude and take measures swiftly.

EFFORTS OF KIRGHIZ PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 6, June 1982 pages 62-67 carries a 2,300-word article by N. Shchevtsov, chairman of the Oshskaya Oblast People's Control Committee, on the role of people's controllers in the protection of social property in the oblast. Shchevtsov provides some statistics on the activities of the control committees and groups in the oblast, including the fact that in the last 2 years committees have called to account more than 1,000 people for various reasons. In agriculture, serious shortcomings continue to exist in the matter of preserving socialist property. Just last year as the result of theft in this sector a R320,000 loss was sustained, chiefly in shortfalls in livestock. In the last 2 years, 2,500 livestock animals have disappeared. One problem in this area is the muddle in many farm accounting procedures. Also, on many farms the regulations on the use of meat within farms are being grossly violated. (However, as the article states, Oshskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan for selling meat to the state by 102 percent last year.) The situation with regard to the preservation of socialist property in trade and public catering is characterized as unsatisfactory: in the last 2 years in the organizations of the oblast's consumer cooperatives, shortfalls, embezzlement, and thefts amounting to R210,300 were discovered. In the work of the people's control committees, there have been instances of irresponsibility. On the farms of the Southern Sovkhoz Trust, some 100 investigations out of a planned 374 in 1980-81 were not conducted, and comprehensive investigations were carried out very rarely. Many investigations were of long duration, perfunctory, or superficial. In addition, the procedures in acting upon the results of investigations have not been adhered to. Measures based upon these results have sometimes not been formulated; orders have been perfunctory and very late, some 30-127 days after the investigation.

International

KIRGHIZIA SLOW TO DEVELOP FOREIGN TOURISM

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 10 June 1982 page 4 carries an 800-word interview with Yesenkul Aksamayev, chairman of the Khirgiz Republic Council on Tourism and Excursions. The introduction to the interview notes that as a region three-fourths of which is covered with mountainous land, Kirghizia offers good possibilities for tourism; it contains 6 All-Union and 58 local tourist routes. Yet, according to Aksamayev, foreign tourists have been coming to Kirghizia on a regular basis only since 1980. That year, the year of the Moscow Olympics, the republic received 326 foreign guests, and last year 353 people from capitalist countries such as West Germany, France, Italy and Denmark visited Kirghizia. This year also more than 300 foreign

tourists are expected in Frunze. However, Aksamayev acknowledges that the proper conditions for tourism have not been developed adequately. Though the republic is mountainous, mountain tourist routes have not been established, and according to him, the republic must learn from the experiences of other mountainous regions of the country, such as the North Caucasus and the Altay area.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVISTS MEET IN DASHKHOVUZ

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 June 1982 p 1 carries a 1,000-word report by Turkmeninform on a meeting of ideological activists in Dashkhovuz [Tashauz] Oblast devoted to ways to approach implementation of the USSR Food Program. "In some enterprises of the oblast production of grain, vegetables and fodder is low and cattle productivity is not very high." Turkmen CP Central Committee secretary Mollaeva pointed out "basic shortcomings existing in the work conducted by ideological cadres." These are not indicated precisely.

Economics

KARAKUM CANAL TO DOUBLE FARM PRODUCTS IN KRASNOVODSK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 8 June 1982 p 2 carries a 1,000-word report by E. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodsk obkom, on preparations for the USSR jubilee in which he mentions that "the continuing construction of the V. I. Lenin Karakum Canal will give the possibility to increase the amount of vegetables, orchard products, grain and the like in this 5-year plan as well as increasing the sale of other agricultural and animal husbandry products." He estimates that availability of such goods will double.

KOLKHOZ BAZAARS BUILT IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 June 1982 p 3 carries an 800-word report by M. Rejebov on the kolkhoz bazaars of Ashkhabad. "Recently a second kolkhoz bazaar was rebuilt in Ashkhabad. Sale of farm products to the population has increased and concern is involved in raising commercial standards." In the meantime "construction of a new building for the first kolkhoz bazaar is almost finished." The bazaars sell fruits and vegetables for which purpose "refrigerators are being built. Sales points for manufactured goods will be here as well as a restaurant."

Social and Cultural Affairs

TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADS NOT ENTERING WORK FORCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 June 1982 p 1 carries a 1,200-word lead editorial deploring the situation wherein "most of the boys and girls leaving professional-technical and other schools either do not work for a year or leave their jobs. The number of youths sent into construction under Komsomol leadership who leave their jobs is not small. Party, prof-soyuz and economic organs along with Komsomol organizations are at fault for this situation. The reason is that they do not guarantee good cultural and living conditions for the youth going into production, and they do not look into the youths' lives or pay enough attention to conducting effective political education work among them."

RUSSIAN-TURKMEN DICTIONARY FOR HIGHER SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 June 1982 p 3 carries a 1,200-word article by S. Gujukov on the publication of the "Russian-Turkmen School Dictionary," which contains 5,000 words and is destined for use in the higher schools. The reviewer notes that if "a Turkmen-Russian school dictionary were also to be published, our younger generation would be able to learn the great Russian language especially well."

VOLUME THREE OF 'TURKMEN SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA' APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 June 1982 p 4 carries a 1,400-word article by N. Atamammedov, chief editor of the "Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia," on the publication of the third volume, which consists of the letters "D-I." Among items included under these headings are articles on "river transport" and "sea transport."

International

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND THE USSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 June 1982 p 3 carries a 1,850-word article by A. Sakhetmyradov, docent at the Turkmen State University, saying that "political solidarity between countries in the zone of the national liberation movement in the anti-imperialistic struggle is very important." Describing the nature of the technical help given by the USSR to these peoples it is also mentioned that "143 schools have been built in new nations with the help of the USSR of which 21 are higher schools and 18 middle or similar schools. They have trained 37,000 skilled specialists. Our country built 104 centers giving professional-technical knowledge in which 260,000 highly skilled workers have been trained. At present, with the help of the USSR, 88 school buildings are being built."

AFGHANI WRITERS CELEBRATED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADABIYYAT VA SUNGAT in Turkmen 2 June 1982 p 13 carries a 2,800-word page devoted to Afghani Literature Days in the USSR. The poet Abdulkhak Bitap is featured and there are a number of vignettes.

Political Affairs

ANDIZHAN OBKOM SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY STUDIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 June 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by M. Muhiddinov, a secretary of the Andizhan Obkom, titled "Experience Is Being Generalized." Citing the authority of the CC CPSU Decree "On further perfecting party studies based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," Muhiddinov states that Andizhan Oblast party organizations and propaganda workers have redoubled their efforts to influence their listeners to observe their debt to society and to maintain an activist position in life. In the current study year, there are 26 party-economy and ideological schools, 21 methodological and 316 theoretical seminars, 164 schools for young communists, 1,232 schools for Marxist-Leninist fundamentals, and 380 schools for scientific communism. Some 52,000 people are attending these schools. In addition, 58,408 youths are attending 1,895 Komsomol circles and 62,966 workers are attending on-the-job schools for economic education. Numerous propagandists have been re-trained at permanent seminars conducted by oblast, rayon and city partkoms, with the result that party studies have considerably improved. Presently, 7,716 propaganda workers are studying in the party and Komsomol system of political and economic education. Of these, 6,749 are CPSU members and 6,907 have higher education. In conclusion, Muhiddinov notes that the obkom is currently scrutinizing the critical suggestions and proposals of propaganda workers and their listeners in order to identify and eliminate shortcomings that are still being permitted in some cases.

WEAK PARTY STUDIES IN OBLASTS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 June 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Propaganda Worker." Citing the CPSU Decree "On further perfecting party studies based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," the editorial notes that Uzbekistan's party organizations are aiming to reinforce the relationship of these studies to practical aspects of the construction of communism by integrating the speeches made by Brezhnev in Tashkent and the materials of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. As a result, many partkoms are developing methods and forms of teaching in order to increase the quality of instruction. Beside such efforts, the editorial states, there is alarming information that party organizations in Karakalpakistan, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, and Samarkand Oblasts, are not sufficiently concerned with assuring that party studies and economic education operate with consistency and

regularity or that listeners fully participate in them. Because their materials are dull and poorly organized, many propagandists are unable to get their listeners to grasp their meaning. Little use is made of technical aids and display materials. The methodology councils of many partkoms are not up to date on the most effective instruction methods and provide little practical assistance to their propagandists. The editorial concludes by admonishing such partkoms to improve the quality of their propagandists by retraining them and increasing their methodological.

SAMARKAND OBKOM AIMS TO IMPROVE PARTY SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG COMMUNISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Z. Karimov, director of the Political Education House of the Samarkand Obkom, titled "Perfection of Young Communists." Karimov notes that in the current study year, some 223 schools for young communists have been formed in Samarkand Oblast, with 5,414 youths in attendance. Sixty-one of the 223 propagandists who head these schools are party or soviet workers, 102 are economic leaders, and 60 are teachers. Some of the schools have achieved consistent success in increasing the activism of young communists in production, introducing them to party and community work, and instilling in them ideals of patriotism and friendship of peoples. Samarkand partkoms hold special seminars twice a month to publicize the best experiences of skilled Samarkand Obkom issued a resolution dealing with the problems of schools for young communists and calling for party organizations to deal with them. He concludes that, even though only the first steps have been taken, Samarkand partkoms and partorgs are making every effort to elevate schools for young communists to the level demanded by the CC CPSU Decree "On the work done by the Samarkand Oblast Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress that relate to increasing the vanguard role of communists and to developing their activism in social life."

PARTY STUDIES AT TASHKENT STATE PEDINSTITUTE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Z. Davronov, deputy to the secretary of the partkom of Tashkent State Pedinstitute imeni Nizamiy, titled "Meaningful and Interesting." Davronov states that the institute's partkom has been focusing on attracting professors and teachers who are highly effective teachers to the party studies program. In the current study year, some 1,000 professors and teachers have studied at 17 methodological and 34 theoretical seminars. These seminars are forums for the discussion of such problems as the development of nationality relations in the USSR and certain philosophical issues in environmentalism.

SYRDARYA OBLAST PRESS COVERAGE OF PARTY STUDIES REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word press review by newspaper correspondent A. Umarov titled "Let's Cover the Topic More Deeply." Umarov points out that in the present study year the Syrdarya Oblast party studies system has 24,000 people receiving political education and 34,000 receiving economic education, with another 19,000 in the Komsomol program. In an effort to determine how party studies are being

covered in the oblast, Umarov examined the treatment accorded in various rayon newspapers. The correspondent found that only a few newspapers reviewed provided consistent and meaningful coverage. Others published materials that were onesided, immature, and superficial. Still others rarely published relevant materials. In general, rayon newspapers are not publicizing the work being done by local party organizations to carry out the CC CPSU Decree "On further perfecting party studies based on the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," which aimed at rebuilding the system of Marxist-Leninist education. Umarov urges partkoms to provide both supervision and practical assistance to these press organs.

Economics

PLENTY OF UZBEKS WANTING TO WORK ON BAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 30 June 1982 carries on p 2 a 900-word article entitled "'Uzbamstroy': Difficulties of the First Days." The article consists of an interview with Deputy Chief of Galvtashkentstroy Zarif Sodiqov concerning the men and women from Uzbekistan working on the BAM. One of the questions he is asked is "Is there a need for cadres?" He responds: "Overall there are sufficient people; it is necessary to choose among those who want to go to the BAM. Naturally, workers with great experience are taken first. But at present there are too few experienced carpenters. This is also natural--buildings are not constructed from wood in Tashkent. So we invite carpenters into the ranks of the 'Uzbamstroy' building and installation train." Sodiqov also adds that people working on the Baykal-Amur line earn 2.1 times (i.e., slightly over twice) their wages for the same kind of work in Tashkent. In response to a question about still unresolved problems, Sodiqov identifies various shortages. They include train cars for living in, fur coats, ear muffs and woolen underwear. Everyone coming to the BAM should bring their own of these items.

UZBEKS ARRIVE TO WORK IN NECHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 June 1982 carries on p 2 a 700-word section titled "The First Joyous Steps." It consists of an introduction and three short articles concerning 150 young representatives of Uzbekistan who have just arrived in the Nechernozem. The three reports are from Novgorod, Ivanovo and Vladimir.

UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAND RECLAMATION, IRRIGATION SURVEYS FIELD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by B. Kadirov, deputy to UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "Earth Doctors." Kadirov begins this article, which is published in connection with Reclamation Workers' Day, by noting that due to scarce rainfall this year and resultant water shortages, supervision must be increased to guard against waste when canals and other irrigation works are operating. Kadirov goes on to discuss water works. He states that nearly one-third of Uzbekistan's cultivatable fields are irrigated with the help of machinery and that its 20 reservoirs hold nearly 10 billion cubic

meters of water. These structures are increasingly monitored by automatic, radio, and telemetric means. Kodarov notes that the major goals of his ministry are economizing on and finding new sources of water, and construction of water works. He cites the Tuyamuyin Reservoir, with 3.8 billion cubic meters of water, the Andizhan Reservoir, with 1.75 billion cubic meters of water, and the Gissarak, Zamin, Karatepe, and Dekhkanabad Reservoirs that are currently under construction. Kadirov notes that construction organizations subordinate to the ministry have appropriated 260 million rubles in capital investment sums, thus overfulfilling the 5-month plan for 1982.

FIRST STAGE OF KYZYLSUV RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION FINISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word report by newspaper correspondent M. Karomov titled "Kyzylsuv in the Service of Farmers." The report states that the first stage of the Kyzylsuv Reservoir on the flanks of the Yakkabag Mountains has been finished by workers of the "Kashkadar'yavodstroy" Trust. The reservoir has accumulated 1.8 million cubic meters water, which will help to irrigate 2,000 hectares of farmland in Yakkabag Rayon. When the second and third stages of the reservoir are completed in 1984, it will store some 20 million cubic meters water for the irrigation of 10,000 hectares.

POTATO-GROWING FAILURE IN KARAKALPAKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by newspaper correspondent R. Yeshimbetov titled "Potato-Growing Problems." Yeshimbetov reports that despite steps taken in recent years to improve and expand potato-growing in the Karakalpak ASSR no progress has been made toward fulfilling plan assignments. Potato fields were slated to be expanded by 280 hectares in 1982, but not a single hectare has been cleared. Newly formed sovkhoses specializing in potatoes are not implementing agrotechnical principles in planting and cultivating potatoes. Nothing has been done to strengthen these farms with educated cadres or skilled leaders. Present workers on these farms seeded 350 hectares with early potatoes and then simply neglected seeding 1,500 hectares with late potatoes. Irrigation and land reclamation work is unspeakably poor. While the Karakalpakistan Obkom is demanding radical improvement, the fact remains that these sovkhoses receive little practical assistance from the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The farms suffer from a shortage of labor, primarily because services are substandard, housing construction is slack, and nurseries and kindergartens are lacking, which means that women can't work in the fields. The republic Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has also provided little help to the farms, which are supposed to grow other produce beside potatoes. Yeshimbetov concludes that the Food Program tasks adopted by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU cannot be met unless such cases are corrected.

UZBEKISTAN OBLASTS BEHIND IN STORAGE OF LIVESTOCK FEEDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word unsigned report titled "Let's Increase the Pace of Feed Storage." The report states that according to figures provided by the UzSSR

Central Statistical Administration as of 22 June, republic farms have carried out 70 percent of the second cutting of lucerne, and have cut 2.5 million tons of hay. However, the second cutting of lucerne has been carried out only by 50-60 percent in Navai, Fergana and Dzhizak Oblasts, and has not even begun in Karakalpakistan. The storage of feed is also behind in many oblasts, especially in Fergana, Syrdarya, Navai and Bukhara. The report cites the Kashkadarya and Tashkent Oblasts as exemplary in regard to cutting and storage of livestock feed.

LIVESTOCK FEED FROM AGROINDUSTRIAL WASTE RESEARCHED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "Food Base." The article describes research conducted by scholars of the UzSSR Veterinary Institute imeni I. K. Skryabin aimed at discovering methods of converting agroindustrial waste products into livestock feeds. The institute is experimenting with the reprocessing of waste products from processing plants, such as corn husks, tobacco stalks and apple peels, through the methods of fermentation, hydrolysis and calcination. The results of the use of fermentation process on cattle and sheep are still pending. Dilmurodov concludes the article with the information that there are plans now to set up plants to prepare the ferment and shops to process the waste through hydrolysis and calcination.

RATIONALIZATION EFFORTS IN UZBEKISTAN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 700-word newspaper correspondent interview with M. Rustamov, chairman of the republic council of the all-union society of inventors and rationalizers, titled "Standard Bearers." In connection with Inventors' and Rationalizers' Day, Rustamov is asked to describe activities of workers in this area. Rustamov reports that the ministries for light, food, local and cotton ginning industries are sponsoring contests among republic inventors and rationalizers to elicit the most useful time- and money-saving proposals and suggestions from them.

UZBEKISTAN KOLKHOZ MARKETS MAINLY SUPPLIED FROM PRIVATE PLOTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Nusrat Rahmatov titled "Our Bazaars." Rahmatov begins the article by recalling that he was startled to see the chairman of a kolkhoz which specializes in growing vegetables buying produce in the Siyab Bazaar in Samarkand City. When asked why, the chairman replied that the production plan on collective farms revolved around the summer months, whereas the farmers who sold produce in the kolkhoz markets basically grew and stored vegetables for distribution in spring, summer and fall. Rahmatov confirms that very little of the produce sold in "kolkhoz" markets actually came from kolkhozes. He cites the Alay Bazaar in Tashkent City, where only 0.6 percent of the produce sold comes from kolkhozes, while 87 percent of the produce actually comes from the private plots of farmers. He points out that up till recent times bazaars were considered a vestige of

the past, an image that was degrading to farmers, but one that would disappear because bazaars were no longer necessary. Such "prophecies," he notes, have not come to pass. With their resurgence, however, have come problems. He also proposes that it would be far more efficient if market and coop officials were to buy the produce from these farmers and then sell it at a standard price with a slight profit. Such a system, he argues, would free the farmers to return to their fields and would also cut down on speculation.

UZBEK EDITORIAL SINGLES OUT BACKWARD INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 June 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial titled "Let's Make Productive Use of Capacities." The editorial criticizes enterprises where organization of labor is substandard, equipment stands idle, specialists are not sufficiently skilled, and workers are not sufficiently motivated. Because efficient use is not being made of production capabilities, such enterprises are not fulfilling their plan assignments. Thus far in 1982, some 30 enterprises fall into this category, and they are concentrated in the mineral fertilizers, cement, textile, food, agroindustry, and construction industries. The editorial urges local party organizations to provide stricter supervision over these enterprises, in particular, over builders who have increasingly failed to meet their completion schedules.

Social and Cultural Affairs

FIGHTING RELIGIOUS BELIEF, PRACTICE AMONG YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 July 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Gh. Nabiyeu (teacher of the department of aesthetics, ethics and scientific atheism, Tashkent State University) titled "A Scientific-Atheistic Upbringing." The article examines religious belief and practice among young people and the need to combat them. Nabiyeu quotes the resolution of the XIX All-Union Komsomol Congress which called for improvement in atheistic upbringing. He notes that at the same time as Soviet youth's scientific materialistic views and atheistic views are growing, there is widespread unemployment, spiritual decline and a sense of hopelessness in the lives of young people living in bourgeois countries. "In the opinion of religious ideologists of countries of Western Europe and the United States, today's mystical religious feelings of young people are even stronger than during the Middle Ages. True, in today's conditions the traditional religions of Western countries are also experiencing certain crises. But the crises are not bringing a steady decrease in the degree of religiosity, but the creation and spread of nontraditional religious mystical beliefs. For example, there are several million followers of beliefs and ceremonies from the Eastern religions which have been becoming widespread in Western Europe and the United States in recent years. According to data from 1976, there is recognition of a religious faith in 94 percent of Americans' world views."

The situation in the USSR is very different. "While in the 1920's over 60 percent of young people were religious, in the early 1970's this had fallen to 2-3 percent. Among students the percentage is even smaller."

Nabiyev points to some of the harmful consequences of religious belief. The majority of religious youths do not actively participate in community work and do not regularly increase their knowledge; they do not demonstrate selflessness in production and exert efforts worthy of emulation. The degree of religiosity is inversely proportional to social activeness. "One of the characteristics of the displays of religiosity among young people is that many young people who have broken their ties with religion participate in religious ceremonies or in some cases observe them themselves. For example, approximately 10 percent of young people, not satisfied with the glorious ceremony at the "Houses of Happiness," to this day either openly or secretly also recite the religious wedding ceremony. One also finds young people who consider fasting during Qurban hayit [The Day of Sacrifice] a means of cultural relaxation. This certainly gives an opportunity for religiosity to exist and interferes with the formation and development of communist world views and conviction among youth."

FIGHTING RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE IN ANDIZHAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by A. Mirzaakbarov (chairman of the Andizhan Oblast Komsomol Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department). The article describes activities by the Komsomol to promote atheism in Andizhan Oblast. The questions of atheistic upbringing have been frequently discussed in the oblast. Just in the past 2 years over 20 questions related to it were discussed at oblast, city and rayon meetings of bureaus of Komsomol committees. Lectures are one of the most tested forms of atheistic propaganda. The article also mentions evenings held with various themes; they include "The Origins of the Islamic Faith and Its Social Essence," "Qurban hayit and Its Harm," "Religion and Superstition," and "Medicine and Religion." The oblast Komsomol committee has produced a set of long-range plans for work with children of religious families. This consists of determining which families are religious and assigning the children of these families to be looked after with particular care by the Komsomol aktiv, teachers, doctors and member of the creative intelligentsia. There are attempts to involve children from such families in Youth Atheist Clubs, sports, amateur groups and in community activities. There are 107 people's universities for youth's atheistic training operating in the oblast. The Komsomol is active in promoting participation in new ceremonies, especially weddings, ceremonies on receiving passports, on entering the ranks of workers and collective farmers, and the harvest and spring holidays. Not everything, however, is as one might hope. "It must also be recognized that there are still a number of shortcomings in our work in the field of atheistic upbringing. As a result of the indifference of some of our Komsomol workers toward religious superstition, one still encounters survivals of old ways among our youth."

ATHEISTIC TRAINING IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 30 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by V. Borozov titled "An Atheistic Upbringing for the Younger Generation." The article reports on efforts in Bukhara oblast to instill atheistic convictions in young people. The city and rayon people's education departments have councils on atheistic upbringing and introduction of new ceremonies. In the councils' kabinets there are atheism corners, exhibits and museums; atheism days and weeks are also held. Scientific commissions have

been formed alongside the oblast institute for raising teacher qualifications and rayon pedagogical kabinets; these commissions are to give help to class leaders, pioneer leaders and pioneer committees. Lectures on atheism are a regular part of the course for raising teacher qualification.

ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA IN SAMARKAND OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQUITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 7 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Z. Bahriyev entitled "In the Militant Spirit." The article reports on some atheistic propaganda activities in Samarkand Oblast. Among those mentioned are lectures given at factories, construction sites, state and collective farms, and educational institutions. Conferences and evening discussions are held at clubs, teahouses and houses of culture. Some specific cases in the oblast which demanded special attention are described.

"The grave of the famous religious leader known as Khojaahror is located in the center of Samarkand Rayon. Until recent times people came on pilgrimages from various Central Asian cities and villages to the shrine and conducted various religious ceremonies. That rural people, especially that youth, took part in these ceremonies was of great concern.

"This certainly could not but alarm the teachers' kollektiv of the Usman Samiyev No 16 Secondary School located next to the cemetery; it also alarmed the party and Komsomol organizations. With the efforts of the teachers, the attention given out of class upbringing activity was strengthened."

A photographic exhibit was organized, and evenings of "miracles without miracles" and question-answer sessions were held.

TASHKENT NATIONALITY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS GIVE VIEWS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word newspaper interview titled "Triumph of the Leninist Nationality Policy." An all-union symposium was held in Tashkent on 3-4 June devoted to "Nationality Relations in a Developed Socialist Society, and was attended by speakers A. Sodiqov, president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, E. Yusupov, vice president of the academy, S. A. Rajabov, academic secretary of the TaSSR Academy of Sciences, K. F. Sheremet, deputy director of the Institute of Government and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, H. Tursunov, director of the Institute of Party History of the CC CPUz, M. Okhunova, director of the Institute of History of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, P. Turgunbekov, deputy director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, and B. O. Kashkayev, chairman of the department of CPSU history of Dagestan State University. K. F. Sheremet comments that development of nationality relations is one of the most complex and urgent problems and is integrally related with the task of building of communism. He states that the present symposium has been of particular importance in helping to solve newly emerging nationality problems because its participants are social scientists of different orientations. He notes that scholars of Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics have made a great

contribution to the understanding of the process of the economic and cultural development of nationalities. B. O. Kashkayev remarks that the choice of Tashkent as site of the symposium is particularly apt, because Uzbekistan is a country where Lenin's ideals of proletarian internationalism and friendship of peoples have found perfect expression. He terms Uzbekistan "a beacon shedding light and a model for the foreign East."

UIGHUR THEATER OF KAZAKHSTAN PROMOTES OWN CULTURE IN TASHKENT TOUR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 11 June 1982 carries on page 7 a 700-word article by Shoyim Shavayev, chairman of the Uighur Literature Section of the Kazakh SSR Union of Writers, titled "Past and Present Side by Side." Shavayev notes that the Uighur Theater toured in Moscow in 1981 and was gratified with an article in PRAVDA commending it as one of the most experienced and historically glorious theaters in the USSR. The theater collective will try to increase its success during its tour in Tashkent, which began on 4 June and is dedicated to the 60th jubilee of the USSR and to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary submission of Kazakhstan to Russia. Shavayev expects the tour to reflect the elevation of the independent national culture of the Uighurs of the Soviet Union, at a time when their 8 million countrymen in China are struggling against the Chinese chauvinists who are trampling on their culture and customs.

BOOK ON TRANSLATION REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 18 June 82 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Yoldosh Nurmurodov and Asqar Musaqllov titled "Important Aspects of Translation." The article reviews Leksiko-frazeologicheskie voprosy khudozhestvennogo perevoda (Lexical-Phraseological Questions of Belles-Lettres Translation) by K. Musayev (Tashkent: Oqituvchi, 1980). The book examines questions of direct translation and translation through an intermediate language with regard to translations into Uzbek from Russian, English and Tajik. The review describes a number of areas which the book addresses. Among Musaev's statements which the review conveys is that a translator needs to thoroughly know not merely the original language from which he is translating, but the customs and habits, social life and psychological outlook of the people whose language he is translating, and the biography and work of the author whose work he is putting into another language.

USEFULNESS OF ESPERANTO HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by A. Aliyev (member of the USSR Union of Journalists) entitled "Thanks to the Esperanto Language." The article points out activities of Esperantists in Uzbekistan and their ties with foreign Esperantists. There have been delegations of young people from Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam and Panama which have come to the international friendship club of Tashkent Secondary School No 172. The members of the club have been able to communicate easily with the foreign guests. An exhibit was recently prepared by the Esperanto club in Samarkand. It consists of gifts from Esperanto clubs in other countries.

CONFERENCE ON TRANSLATION AT TASHKENT UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 June 1982, No 23 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by Jumaboy Yusupov titled "The Future of Translation Studies." A conference, organized by scholars of the Tashkent State University Department of Translation Theory and the Philology Faculty was held on 26-28 May. It was devoted to scholars from the UzSSR, others in attendance included some from Leningrad, Kiev and Oryekhovo-Zuyevo. The conference's work was conducted in four sections; over 100 scholars participated.

It was stated that taking into account that the instruction in our republic has been raised to a high degree and that bilingual creative workers are being trained, [the use of] a crutch should be avoided whenever possible. The need to further improve the instruction of theory of translation in higher educational institutions and the need to use the internal reserves because of the small number of hours allocated for this subject was noted; the importance of further strengthening the cooperation between translation scholars and translators was also noted. The creation of an All-Union Coordinating Center for translation theory and practice is a requirement of today. It was noted in particular that it is necessary to create two and multi-language explanatory translation dictionaries, to print textbooks and methods manuals, to generalize the experience of mature translators, to publish regularly every year the collection Tarjima san"ati (The Translation Art) and to put an end to all difficulties and obstacles encountered in this area.

MEETING OF UzSSR MINISTRY OF CULTURE LOOKS AT KARAKALPAK ASSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 4 June 1982, No 23 carries on page 1 a 400-word article titled "At the Uzbekistan Ministry of Culture." The article consists of a report on a recent meeting of the board of the UzSSR Ministry of Culture, much of which concerned the Karakalpak ASSR. Along with the successes in the autonomous oblast, there are some important tasks which still remain to be done. In particular, there are an insufficient number of contemporary works of literature and art. The opera, ballet, symphonic music and choral arts need developing. It was also stated that there is a need to produce guidelines for forming an opera and ballet theater in the Karakalpak ASSR. The meeting of the board also discussed the Surkhan-Darya Oblast M. Uyghur Theater of Musical Drama and Comedy. It was noted that "the staging every year by young people of the theater on a volunteer basis of one play in Russian has made audiences happy." The board also indicated, however, that it was necessary to put on plays written on contemporary themes on a higher level.

TASHKENT OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTY ROLE IN RURAL BOOK PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Khojayev, a secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, titled "The Love of Books Is Enough." Khojayev states that substantial work has been done in Tashkent Oblast to raise the cultural level of its rural population. The external appearance of farms has considerably changed in recent years. Many homes have television and radio sets, phonographs, and

personal libraries. Ideological organizations like the oblast bookreaders' society have the important responsibility of assuring that the cultural level of the rural population does not lag behind its economic growth. Consequently, oblast and rayon councils on raising the cultural level of the rural population have been paying particular attention to the role of books and libraries in the indoctrination of farm workers. These councils of the bookreaders' society are headed by 15 raykom secretaries, who accept as their basic task the propagation of the party's agrarian policy and the dissemination of books such as Lenin's works and documents of party congresses among farmers. In addition, bookstores, bookreaders clubs, and libraries are also engaged in organizing literary conversations and evenings on such topics as children's literature and useful books on problems that concern women. The oblast bookreaders' society intends to expand its clubs in rural areas with the goal of helping farmers to learn more about the literature and way of life of Soviet nationalities.

UZBEK ESSAY DEALS WITH RESEARCH ON SOVIET LAWS, FEDERALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 June 1982 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,100-word essay by V. N. Kudryavtsev, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Current Problems of Management." Kudryavtsev reviews the current composition and status of legal sciences in the USSR, and notes that legal scholars in union republics have the task of more closely examining issues with a republic or regional character, such as leadership of overall territorial development, expansion of supervisory functions over legal affairs, and new forms of relations among republics in carrying out all-union programs. Other problems that challenge legal scholars include the role and authority of local soviets in overall territorial development, the formulation of sound proposals for perfecting the administrative-territorial division of oblasts and republics, and the structure and authority of various management organs of the state apparatus. One of the basic tasks is to conduct research aimed at creating an optimal model of management at all levels that takes into account both the principle of democratic centralism and the requirements and needs of central and local organs. Legal scholars of union republics have been researching such historical and legal questions, as well as civil matters related to the family and labor law and sociological and criminological issues. There exist certain shortcomings in this research, such as abstruseness and repetitiveness, and the lack of sufficient research on theoretical questions or on topics relevant to more than one republic. The future development of the legal superstructure and various social relationships must be analyzed from the viewpoint of legal management. To do so, it will be necessary for legal experts to initiate closer ties with philosophers, sociologists, economists, and psychologists, and to solve certain organizational problems in the development of the legal sciences in the republics. Kudryavtsev concludes the essay with the reminder that, while legal scholars of republic institutes must conduct research on problems that concern their republic, they should also strive to make a contribution to Soviet science.

UZBEK INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON TRAFFIC SAFETY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 June 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Q. Ergashev, UzSSR Minister of Internal Affairs,

titled "Traffic Safety Shall Be Assured." Ergashev notes recent steps designed to cut down on traffic accidents, such as improving technical services at motor transport enterprises, giving physical examinations to drivers of state vehicles, and constructing more roads. The decrease in number of accidents per 10,000 vehicles in 1976-1980 and decreases in 1981-1982 show that these steps have been effective. However, Ergashev continues, traffic accidents are increasing in some oblasts and cities, including Samarkand and Khorezm Oblasts. One of the basic causes of rise in accidents has been drunken driving. In the first quarter of 1982, accidents due to drunken driving have been responsible for 81 deaths and 289 injuries. Such accidents are especially on the rise in Khorezm and Namangan Oblasts. Moreover, leaders of vehicle fleets of a number of ministries and agencies have been lax in providing supervision over labor discipline among their drivers. Ergashev concludes that stress must be laid on teaching the fundamentals of traffic safety to children from kindergarten on.

UZBEK CONTROL COMMITTEE SCORES IMPRACTICAL RESEARCH AT INSTITUTES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by T. Khonkhojayev, department director of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "Scientific Productiveness Must Be Considered." Khonkhojayev notes that many scientific research institutes in Uzbekistan are seriously concerned with the productiveness and practical application of their research results. People's control groups and posts at institutes assist three goals by monitoring their utilization of resources and the productiveness of their research. Exemplary institutes include those for nuclear physics, mechanics, geology and geophysics, and experimental biology. However, a number of research institutes and the control groups assigned to monitor them are not meeting these demands. The Institute of Chemistry and Plant Chemistry, and several institutes of the Karakalpak ASSR filial of the republic Academy of Sciences, are not utilizing state resources productively. Some institutes do not consult the needs of ministries and agencies, with the result that research results lay on the shelves for years. The quality of research at Karakalpakistan institutes is so substandard that only 10 of the 40 research projects completed by them each year find practical application in the national economy. At the Institute of Electronics, experimental shops with specialized equipment are often used for work that has little relation to scientific research. Control groups at some institutes often do not conduct thorough investigations, cooperate with trade union and Komsomol organizations, or inform institute collectives of their investigative results in a timely manner.

PRACTICAL ORIENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 June 1982 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Sacred Debt." The editorial begins with praise for the efforts of the Institute of Cotton Selection and Seedgrowing and the Institute of Experimental Plant Biology in conducting research with practical application, especially in view of the new demands placed on Uzbekistan workers by the Food Program outlined by the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. However, the editorial points out, the internal and branch structure of scientific research institutes must be improved and enlarged, their manpower and resources must be focused on broad programs, and cases of

duplication and impracticality of research must be cut down. There are still institutes in the republic that expend huge sums of money without fruit. For example, the Institute of Electronics gets a return of only 26 kopecks on every ruble it spends on research, and the Central Asian Institute of Forestry has wasted more than a million rubles in the last 10 years on impractical research.

SUMMATION OF DEBATE OVER ORTHOGRAPHIC REFORM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 5 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article entitled "For the Development of Our Orthography." The article reviews the correspondence received by the newspaper in response to the orthography proposals. In addition to the letters received from Uzbekistan, the editors also received materials from teachers and members of the intelligentsia of Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Over two-thirds of the article concerns the debate over a proposal to eliminate the letter corresponding to the "h" sound and use of the "kh" on for all functions. After naming some of the authors of letters in favor of getting rid of the extra letter, the article cites many more who oppose this change. The article notes that most of the letter writers were against elimination of the letter. There were also those who proposed using a special letter for the "ng" sound instead of the Russian combination of two letters and for differentiating between the letters for the initial sounds in Russian and Uzbek words beginning with the "zh" sound. The editors of OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI express thanks to all readers who wrote expressing opinions. All materials which were not already published will be forwarded to the Language and Literature Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences.

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY RECTOR IDENTIFIES FIELDS SHORT OF SPECIALISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by T. Sarimsoqov, rector Tashkent State University and academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Beginning Today." Sarimsoqov surveys the university's achievements in the training of specialists in various fields. Each year, nearly 360 aspirants study one of 30 specialties and scholars from other Muslim republics and countries also study at the university. Sarimsoqov points out that, because the fields of earth sciences and agrochemistry are short on specialists, the university ought to form faculties for both fields, and the closed faculties at Samarkand State University ought to be reopened. Other fields that are short on specialists are sectors related to agroindustry, biological methods of plant protection, entomology, microbiology, ichthyology, hydrobiology, and parasitology. The rector calls on educational institutions to take steps to start filling these needs, and notes that Tashkent State University has concluded an agreement with the Institutes of Polymer Chemistry and Physics, of Geology and Geophysics, and of Seismology, of the Academy of Sciences, and with the Ministry of Geology, to provide urgently needed specialists for these institutions in the next 3 or 4 years.

UZBEK HEALTH MINISTER SURVEYS PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 June 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Khudoyberganov, UzSSR minister of health, titled "On the Road to Health." The article is published in connection with the opening of the Second Congress of Uzbekistan Pharmacists, and deals with the supply of medicine and drugs to doctors. The minister notes that in the 7 years since the first congress, the pharmaceutical sector has expanded in the republic. In that period, 322 pharmacies have been opened, including 193 in villages, and 3-story pharmacies have been opened in Tashkent, Andizhan, Namangan, Samarkand, Dzhizak and Bukhara. Presently, the republic has 1,600 pharmacies, 24 sanitation and hygiene stores, 3,300 drugstores, and 400 retail trade stores. Pharmaceutical information offices are being set up at pharmacy administrations and at large preventive treatment centers. The more than 90 such offices dispense information on new drugs and their proper use. In the last 7 years, some 300 new drugs have been introduced into medical practice in the republic. The variety of drugs used in prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases is annually increasing. Uzbekistan's doctors can select from 3,000 such drugs being produced in the USSR and abroad. Whereas in 1975, 83.6 million rubles worth of drugs and medical goods were sold in Uzbekistan, in 1981 this figure stood at 118.7 million rubles. The Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute is a leading center for the preparation of skilled cadres and for practical research on drugs. In conclusion, Khudoyberganov states that the Second Congress of Uzbekistan Pharmacists will also discuss some problems in the sector, including the need to improve the supply of drugs.

WHY DO COUPLES HAVE ONLY ONE CHILD?

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 July 1982 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by K. Bazdirov (candidate of economic sciences) titled "An Only Child: Is This Good?" The article considers the number of children in today's families and particularly considers why many couples have only one child. The article begins: "It is nothing new that few children is a negative sign. The process of population growth is broken and the insufficiency of the labor force becomes felt more and more.... This, it can be said, is a state problem. Those who divide the society's and the family's interest in this problem are in error."

Bazdirov quotes statistics that in the USSR's cities where most of the population lives only 7.1 percent of the families have three or more children, slightly over 30 percent have two children and the rest do not have more than one child. Even in the villages where 30 years ago they used to say that a family with only one child was not a family, nearly half of the families are limited to one child. What are the reasons for this? Most couples point to the hardships which having more than one child means. But even with the improved living conditions of the past 20 years the birth rate has not risen and the number of families with only one child has not decreased. Some families decide not to have more than one child because of the amount of time required to take care of children. Bazdirov refers to last year's resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to help our families with children. "Well, that's fine that the state is supporting

and giving help. But what about parents who don't want a second or third child? As was said, in Moscow such families comprise almost 50 percent." In addition to the inconveniences of having children, Bazdirov addresses the question of couples who, given today's conditions, feel no need to have children. He concludes his article: "Sociologists have begun to search for the reasons for having few children. In the end, they have come to the conclusion that there are two main reasons--the difficulties of material life and the lack of need for children. The first cause can be taken care of, and measures being taken by the government will resolve it. As for the need.... We will explain, convince and cultivate parents concerning the place of children in the family and society."

MIXED NATIONALITY FAMILIES IN UZBEK VILLAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 30 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by O. Saidov (Ishtykhan [ishtikhan] Rayon, Samarkand Oblast) titled "International Families." The article tells of a number of "international" families in an Uzbek village and focuses on one with an Uzbek husband, Muhammad Nomozov, who fell in love with a Ukrainian girl, Proskov'ya, during World War II. After the war they moved to Uzbekistan. Proskov'ya tried to learn to speak Uzbek as well as her native tongue. Now if you hear her speak "you cannot help but be amazed by how she speaks pure Uzbek. She has also fully adopted Uzbek customs and ways." There are over 10 international families in the village.

Military

CLOSER SUPERVISION NEEDED OVER WEAPONS USED FOR MILITARY PREPAREDNESS CLASSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 5 June 1982 carries on page 2 a 500-word article titled "Supervision Must Be Strengthened." The article concerns supervision of weapons and ammunition used in general education schools for primary military preparedness classes. The directors and school personnel are supposed to exercise strict supervision over the weapons and ammunition. "However, practice is showing that one encounters instances of irresponsible attitudes and that this brings theft of weapons and ammunition and sometimes causes accidents".... "In accordance with an order of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education, commissions have been created for investigating storage and use of weapons and ammunition under all oblast departments of people's education, the Karakalpak ASSR Ministry of Education, and the Tashkent ispolkom Chief Office of People's Education. According to this order, all weapons and ammunition are to be handed over to the warehouses of the military commissariat. In most oblasts this has already been done.

International

UZBEK COMMENTATOR CLAIMS EAST-WEST TRADE VITAL TO WEST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 300-word commentary by Fayzi Shohismoilov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" titled "Demand of the Age." The commentary deals with the Versailles meeting of the leaders of the United States, England, Canada, Japan, West Germany, Italy and France. Shohismoilov remarks that the meeting takes place at a time when the capitalist world is gripped by economic crises, with an army of unemployed that now numbers 31 million people and grows by 2 million a year. Although the meeting ought to be concerned with these matters, U.S. leaders have tried to steer it in a completely different direction by derailing mutually beneficial economic relations between East and West. Shohismoilov points out that East-West economic cooperation is a positive factor in improving conditions in Europe. Moreover, present trade with the East is of vital importance to Western Europe since it is creating 2 million jobs. According to Shohismoilov, the Versailles meeting ought to deal with these realities and with the increasing international tension due to the aggressive nature of U.S. and NATO policies.

DAYS OF AFGHAN LITERATURE HELD IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 25 June 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word report titled "Days of Afghan Literature." The report states that on 17 June an evening dedicated to Days of Afghan Literature was held at the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries in Moscow, under the sponsorship of the USSR and ADR writers' unions. Following the evening, one group of Afghan writers went to Azerbaydzhan, and a second group went to Uzbekistan. Heading the Afghan delegation to Uzbekistan is the poet Abdulla Noibiy. Other Afghan writers in the group are the literary scholar Pukhan Sarvar Humoyun, the writer A'zam Rahnavarda Zarbob, and the poets Rafat Husayniy, Mujo'var Ahmad Ziyor and Boriq Shafeiy. The report is followed by Uzbek translations of a poem by and biographical information on three of the Afghan poets.

AFGHAN FILMMAKER INTERVIEWED AT TASHKENT FESTIVAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 4 June 1982 carries on page 6 a 600-word interview with Abdul Kholiq Alil, head of the "Afghanfilm" Studio, by Hasan Qudratullayev titled "Creative Cooperation." Alil, head of the Afghan delegation to the Seventh Tashkent Film Festival for Asian, African, and Latin American countries, responds to questions about the Afghan participation in the festival. He states that the Afghans have come to the 1982 event to observe rather than to display new films. He explains that because filmmaking is a new field in Afghanistan, its filmmakers have concentrated on producing documentary strips such as "After the Revolution," "The April Revolution Smashed the Prison Gates," "Marking Lenin's 110th Anniversary in Afghanistan," and "Death Trap." Alil recalls the 1980 festival in Tashkent to which he brought "The Villages Are Awakening," only the second artistic movie produced in Afghanistan, which dealt with the awakening of Afghan peasants and their transformation into defenders of the revolution. Alil concludes the

interview with the information that Uzbek director Ali Hamroyev and Afghan director Latifiy are currently making an artistic movie "Hot Summer in Kabul."

RUMANIAN BOOK FEATURES UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 June 1982 carries on page 4 a 300-word review of Florea Ceausescu's book IZBINDA IN STEPA CU NAGARA [VICTORY IN THE GRASSY STEPPE] (Bucharest: "Ceres" Publishing House, 1982, in Rumanian) by Kh. Al'tman titled "Victory in the Grassy Steppe." The reviewer states that the book by the Rumanian journalist Ceausescu deals with the Soviet Union and is based on conversations with specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, which are enriched with journalistic impressions of the country. Several sketches in the book deal with Uzbekistan. "In the Homeland of Cotton" depicts the life and labor of Uzbek Farmers. "Water in the Hungry Steppe" sketches the reclamation and irrigation project in the Hungry Steppe. "The Beauty of Uzbekistan's Valleys" provides historical information about the country and focuses on the historical monuments of Samarkhand and Bukhara and on the administrative center Tashkent. Al'tman concludes that the book will give a rich understanding of Uzbekistan to Rumanian readers.

INTERVIEW WITH YEMENI STUDENT AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 29 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 400-word article entitled "Maturity." It is an interview with a student from Yemen, Ahmed Sadik al-Gezayin. He is the first student from Yemen to complete graduate study in Tashkent State University's Legal Studies Faculty. In their interview al-Gezayin tells that he came to study in Moscow in 1974, and later continued studies in Tashkent. In response to a question as to whether he experienced difficulties during his studies he mentions that it is always difficult at first when studying a foreign language. "But the closer the student and teacher are, the less difficulty. I place my teacher who taught me Arabic in school and Lyudmilla Yachkova who taught Russian in the university on the same level. Both of them were kind and at the same time demanding. They both exerted great effort in teaching the language's richness. Therefore Russian has become as dear as my mother tongue.

THE TRUE ENEMY IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 July 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by F. Rahimov entitled "The True Enemy of the Peoples." The article is devoted to demonstrating that the Iran-Iraq war is bringing harm to both sides in the conflict. The war is needed by the U.S. imperialism and Israeli imperialism. As the article concludes, "There is one enemy of the Arabs, Muslims and people of the whole world--international imperialism and Zionism."

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT TASHKENT'S BERUNIY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 21 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by V. Rahimov (responsible secretary for the Abu Rayhon Beruniy Tashkent Polytechnic Institute's Acceptance Commission)

titled "Engineering--A Needed Specialty." The article concerns students of the Beruniy Polytechnic Institute. The institute presently has over 40,000 students in its 36 faculties studying to become engineers. This includes 20 day faculties, 11 night faculties and 5 correspondence faculties. There are branches in a number of cities. There are over 600 foreign students in the institute.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE OLYMPIAD AT TASHKENT MEDICAL INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 23 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 100-word article by M. Sharafutdinkhojayev (student of Tashkent Medical Institute). The Tashkent Medical Institute recently held a contest of foreign students' knowledge of Russian. It was jointly sponsored by the institute's Komsomol committee and the Russian language department. Over 30 students participated in the event. Each student had to recite a Russian poem he had memorized, take part in a conversation and recite a composition. The students most successful in the competition were from Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Kampuchea, Laos and Greece.

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